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¹ The letter (a) following entry numbers indicates citation of abstracts which are primary publications; these are usually of theses or of papers read at professional meetings. The letter (i) indicates unpublished theses.

Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 23

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EDITORIAL NOTES

In order to avoid duplication resulting from an error in the editorial office, it has been necessary to eliminate certain abstracts in this number. The following entry numbers do not have an abstract: 2510, 2511, 2572, 2573, 2580, 2584, 2639, 2641, 2642, 2645, 2652.

* * *

Errata. Please correct the journal title in Entries No. 1178 and 1280 in the March issue of Vol. 23 to read *J. gen. Psychol.*

GENERAL

2463. Fodor, Nandor. *The psychology of numbers, Part II.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 629-654.—This article is the second of a series (see 21: 3781) presented concerning the psychology of numbers. By the use of illustrative cases it presents data on unconscious counting, the importance of anniversaries of birth, and the effect of unit and parts.—C. A. Muench.

2464. Frey, G. *Begrenzung als geistige Situation der Gegenwart.* (Limitation as the mental state of the present.) *Geist. Welt*, 1947, 2, 36-39.—A true synthesis is achieved by our mental state between the extremes of limitation and illimitedness. This is accomplished as a result of the historical development of man and can only be carried out by the totality of man as a living, acting being.—P. L. Krieger.

2465. Gates, R. Ruggles. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Human ancestry from a genetical point of view.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. xvi, 422 p. \$7.50.—"This book is a study of the origin and history of the races of mankind based on an evolutionary background." The author reviews the literature on the paleontology, genetics, and anthropology of man's development. It is his belief that "by the Middle Pleistocene human stocks were already evolving independently in Europe, Africa, and Java." After discussing such general problems as parallel evolution, the evolution of the mammals and of Hominidae, and the inheritance of head shape, he devotes separate chapters to a critical review of paleontological and anthropological remains in Australia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and the Pacific Islands. In the final two chapters he discusses biological principles of speciation in primates, and as a process in relation to intersterility. From the evidence presented, and a consideration of the problem of species in other animal forms, the author feels that "the main primary single 'races' of

mankind should be recognized as species." He feels that the interfertility of human races, while frequently presented as a reason for considering all mankind as a single species, is not justified because this criterion cannot be used for species differentiation among other animal forms. Extensive chapter bibliographies.—C. M. Louttit.

2466. Harper, Ralph. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Existentialism.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1948. 153 p. \$3.00.—"Human beings are primarily concerned with the actuality of being . . . In every man there is a nostalgia for existence . . . The essence lies in existence . . . It is to this generation [of man who no longer knows what he essentially is] that this theory of man is addressed." The history and central arguments of the two kinds of existentialism are presented; that preoccupied with life's tragedies and that primarily concerned with life's dynamic possibilities, with the suggestion that the two be reconciled in the full meaning of the term "existential." The author differentiates between "theory of man" and "theory of person," the latter being an outcropping of the Christian "concern for persons." The movement is traced from Biblical times through its more contemporary manifestations in Denmark in the dialectics of Kierkegaard; in Germany through Heidegger's ontological nihilism; and the more dramatic Parisian fad of Sartre. The book is well documented both longitudinally and latitudinally. The presentation is of "man as an existing individual . . . Man's self is the goal toward which he strives . . . At last the time has come for the report on what makes him [man] tick."—L. R. Steiner.

2467. Schiller, Paul von. *Aufgabe der Psychologie: eine Geschichte Ihrer Probleme.* (The task of psychology: a history of its problems.) Wien: Springer, 1948. 233 p.—The author seeks a path through the various clashes revealed throughout the history of psychology concerning basic problems. This he finds in the study of the evolution of the goals which psychology sets itself. To regard action (Handlung) as the dominant theme of all psychology, and not only one chapter, is the key to the understanding of the threatening manifoldness of the discipline. The present work constitutes a translation and partial rewriting of a book which originally appeared under the auspices of the Hungarian Academy of Science in 1940. Its ten sections range from the treatment of Plato and Aristotle, through Augustine and Thomas, Descartes and Leibnitz, down to gestalt and behavior theory.—J. R. Kantor.

2468. Seeley, John R. The psychology of criticism and the criticism of psychologists. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 198-205.—Various "canons of legitimate criticism," such as: (1) good and bad statements should be balanced, (2) an error by a man otherwise "sound" should not be criticized, (3) it is foolish to make enemies, (4) it must be constructive, not destructive, and (5) the critic must not obviously enjoy his criticism, are examined and found wanting.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2469. Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Walden Two*. New York: Macmillan, 1948. 266 p. \$3.00.—Although written in the form of a novel, this book is a serious discussion of the social and educational applications of behavior theory. It proposes and describes an experimental community in which maximum use can be made of psychological techniques to promote human welfare and which can provide optimum conditions for experimentation.—A. Gladstone.

2470. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *Dynamic psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1949. vii, 413 p. \$3.75.—*The Dynamics of Human Adjustment* (see 20: 4683) has been abridged for use as an introductory textbook in dynamic psychology for undergraduate courses. The book presents "the definitions, elementary principles and fundamental considerations and the social, educational and therapeutic implications" of psychology from the dynamic point of view, but it does not attempt to cover all the topics of psychology. A number of chapters have been omitted from the longer work while a chapter on "The ego and the self" has been added. Each chapter includes a group of questions for discussion and a list of supplementary readings.—A. J. Sprow.

2471. Wiener, Norbert. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.) *Cybernetics; or control and communication in the animal and the machine*. New York: John Wiley, 1948. 194 p. \$3.00.—"Cybernetics" refers to the field of control and communications engineering, and is based on statistical mechanics. Statistical methods and quantum mechanics can be applied to the problem of predicting the future of a system. When this system utilizes feedback in its operation, it becomes similar in operation to the living organism and is covered by the mathematics of servo-mechanisms. Another similarity in function to the human nervous system is found in the ultra-rapid computing machine into which numerical values and logical rules are inserted and which then goes through a cycle comparable to the organism's life cycle. This machine is concerned with the recording, preservation, transmission, and use of information in the form of a decision. It is shown that the mathematical procedures developed for communications engineering, machine calculation, and servo-mechanisms are applicable to human problems of motor dysfunction, formation and recognition of concepts, and the social effects of mass communication. Extensive

mathematical derivations are presented.—R. B. Ammons.

2472. Wirth, R. *Das Problem der Schwierigkeit in erlebnispsychologischer Betrachtung*. (The problem of difficulty from the viewpoint of the psychology of experience.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 153, 1-42.—This article is a phenomenological analysis of the impression of difficulty. It is necessary to distinguish in this question an objective aspect and a subjective aspect. Difficulty can be attributed to external things, to the subject himself, or to the inadequacy of man in general.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

THEORY & SYSTEMS

2473. Adler, Gerhard. (Clinic of the Society of Analytical Psychology, London.) *Studies in analytical psychology*. New York: Norton, 1948. 250 p. \$4.00.—This collection of lectures deals with various aspects of Jungian analytical psychology. Its therapeutic technique is discussed and compared with other analytic methods, particularly the Freudian. Dream analysis and the process of active imagination are illustrated by a case record. The development of individual consciousness and its relation to the unconscious are treated at length in connection with individual stages of development, therapy, religion, and the psychology of modern man. 18 drawings and paintings by patients.—A. Gladstone.

2474. Bott, E. A. (U. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.) *Should psychology accept the philosophical problem of relations?* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 191-197.—"In psychology, our false starts, or many schools of thought, our lack of any single unifying hypothesis, may not be matters for embarrassment or apology at all. They should be a hint as well as a warning that a more powerful critique is required than that which postulates differentiation with its problem of relations. This means that systematic difficulties peculiar to psychology are critically suggestive; they put us in the advantageous position of coming to close grips with limiting weaknesses in a point of view which is often held and which deserves critical examination. Along with that conviction goes the privilege, if not the obligation, of pursuing ways of analysis, if we can, which would not necessarily turn on solving any elusive problem of relations. Instead, we might look for ways of analysis which are not bifurcatory in basis and hence have no problem of relations or need of a story of unification."—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2475. Eastburg, Frederick E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Psychology and philosophy of truth*. Boston: Bruce Humphries, 1947. 78 p. \$2.50.—A group personality is postulated on theoretical grounds. Ethics depends upon philosophy more than upon science.—W. L. Wilkins.

2476. Meyerson, I. *Discontinuités et cheminement autonomes dans l'histoire de l'esprit*. (Discontinuities and independent advances in the history of the mind.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41,

273-289.—The historical approach to the study of human thought makes untenable the notion of a continuously evolving, progressing mind. What we know as mind exists only in man's specific, discrete efforts to understand the world. The history of these efforts in the fields of science, language, and art reveals discontinuities, blind alleys, retreats. Any apparent relative continuity stems from man's tendency to project and conserve his creations, and from the social institutions which make their transmission possible according to a prescribed form. Human thought and social patterning are thus bound to be interdependent. Despite the specificity of the rules affecting each scientific or artistic discipline, their overlapping and interaction—man being the common factor—cannot be ignored. However, the author distrusts the current attempt to explain all expressions of symbolic thought in terms of a common grammar of the symbolic function, as an unwarranted extension of a hypothesis to phenomena at different levels. Finally, differences in the history of the philosophy and science of different civilizations, e.g., Western and Indian, are greater than variations in the rhythm of evolutionary processes could account for, and suggest differences in the essential nature of the psychological functions themselves.—*M. Sheehan.*

2477. **Mullahy, Patrick.** *Oedipus myth and complex; a review of psychoanalytic theory.* New York: Hermitage Press, 1948. xix, 538 p. \$5.00.—Erich Fromm introduces this "discussion of various psychoanalytic systems around the interpretation of one myth, because myth interpretation is the most strategic point from which the differences in psychoanalytic thinking can be made transparent." Sophocles' *Oedipus* trilogy is included in full, following the various psychoanalytic interpretations of the Oedipus myth. The several "schools" or approaches which are singled out are those of Freud, Adler, Jung, Rank, Horney, Fromm, and Sullivan. The basic theoretical concepts of each are reviewed fully and are then applied to the myth. Mullahy finally presents a brief criticism and appreciation of the work of the 7 psychoanalysts.—*J. Shor.*

2478. **Russell, Bertrand.** *Human knowledge, its scope and limits.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1948. xvi, 524 p. \$5.00.—"The following pages are addressed not only or primarily to professional philosophers but to that much larger public which is interested in philosophical questions without being willing or able to devote more than a limited amount of time to considering them . . . In this book I have sought to deal with a very large question: How comes it that human beings, whose contacts with the world are brief and personal and limited, are able nevertheless to know as much as they do know?" The six parts of the book in which this question is pursued are (1) the world, (2) language, (3) science and perception, (4) scientific concepts, (5) probability, and (6) postulates of scientific inference. The major aim of the volume is to provide a means for

deriving a common-sense, real, independent world from the only permissible source of data, i.e., experience. It may be suggestive that the Keynesian, rather than the frequency theory of probability is advocated as being necessary to obtain a meaningful view of the relation of scientific activity to knowledge.—*R. A. Littman.*

2479. **Stewart, David A.** (*U. New Brunswick, Canada.*) *The Freudian dogma as a problem in the conventions of psychology.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 53-57.—Some of Freud's ideas are presented and discussed as indicating that psychology is not done with philosophy. "Until concepts of value have been scientifically analyzed, enclosed within the objective scope of natural science, psychology will remain a prey to the speculative spirit of philosophy. But it may escape philosophy only to become variously attached to neurology, endocrinology, and statistics."—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

METHODS & APPARATUS

2480. **Haldane, J. B. S., & Smith, Cedric A. B.** *A simple exact test for birth-order effect.* *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1948, 14, 117-124.—"A simple exact test has been devised to test whether the probability of a child inheriting a certain condition increases or decreases with its birth-rank, other things being equal. Applied to some data on the phenylketonuria, due to Munro & Penrose, the test shows no significant effect."—*A. Weider.*

2481. **Pauli, R.** *Eine Vorrichtung zur Prüfung und Schulung der stereoskopischen Wahrnehmung.* (An apparatus for testing and training of stereoscopic perception.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 215-221.—Demonstration stereoscopes present a defect: they do not permit the measurement of the speed of accommodation in stereoscopic vision, which is, however, in practice an essential factor of the aptitude. The latter consists in the possibility of indicating not only the relations in depth of objects observed at leisure, but also the variations more or less rapid of their relative distance, in their direction, and in their size. To remedy this defect, the author has perfected an apparatus in which, the one of the stereograms being fixed, the other is moveable; a rotative mechanism permits one rapidly to substitute different pictures for the fixed stereogram, for example images of concentric circles whose centers are, from one to the other, shifted slightly in a variable quantity—which gives, with the fixed image presented to the other eye, a stereoscopic effect more or less pronounced. The sight of the images is suppressed during the very brief time necessary for the substitution of the pictures.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2482. **Romine, Stephen.** (*U. Colorado, Boulder.*) *Criteria for a better questionnaire.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 69-71.—In spite of its weaknesses the questionnaire is about the only practical device available for certain types of research. 12 criteria to guide those who undertake the development of a

questionnaire are given, along with practical suggestions for their application.—*M. Murphy.*

NEW TESTS

2483. Freeman, Ellis, & Zaccaria, M. A. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) An illuminant-stable color vision test. II. Experimental-statistical evaluation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 38, 971-976.—The development of special illuminant-stable inks was described in a previous paper (see 23: 533). A set of 17 polychromatic plates for testing color-blindness was printed with these inks and was administered to 100 color-blind and 100 normal subjects. Lamps of 5 separate color-temperatures were employed as illuminants. It was found that the new test did indeed function properly regardless of the illuminant used, whereas earlier tests had failed to discriminate color-blind subjects from normals under adverse conditions of illumination.—*L. A. Riggs.*

2484. Grigg, Austin E. (*Med. Coll. Virginia, Richmond.*) A Farm Knowledge test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 452-455.—A Farm Knowledge Test of 30 multiple-choice items was devised for use in Virginia. The test discriminates between persons with rural and those with urban backgrounds. While it does not correlate significantly with number of years of farm experience, it has been found useful in discriminating the experience range of rural people, and has proven practical in prison and pre-parole classification work.—*C. G. Browne.*

2485. Gross, Llewellyn. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) The construction and partial standardization of a scale for measuring self-insight. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 219-236.—"The most severe test of self-insight will be found in the ability of the individual to accept as true those truths which are implicitly or explicitly denied by social usage and to accept as false those falsehoods which are implicitly or explicitly affirmed by social usage." Accordingly, "self-insight is the acceptance and admission of both the presence and absence of personality traits within oneself when this acceptance runs counter to a system of emotionally toned ideas or when the admission of the presence or absence of these traits clashes with one's feelings of self-esteem." 37 statements with 5 choices (+2 to -2) were developed for the final scale based on meeting stated criteria including judgment of experts. "Generic" validity is appraised by comparing SI scores with professors' ratings of self-insight of students, case workers' ratings of student autobiographies, frequency of personal problems, Chapin Social Insight Scale, and the SI scores of two groups of students, one of which "was taught with the purpose of developing self-insight." Statistical and theoretical difficulties yet to be overcome hamper adequate standardization of the SI scale but the "generic" validity is demonstrated in the low to moderate positive relationship of SI scores to selected external criteria of self-insight. 17 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2486. Ryden, Einar R. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Vocabulary as an index of learning in a second

language. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 436-440.—Two forms of a French vocabulary test, Dictionary Forms A and B, were compiled by systematic selections of words representative of the kinds and proportions of all words in Heath's French and English Dictionary. From the scores, estimates of total French vocabulary can be made. Items are arranged in the order of increasing difficulty, so that a level of ability may be established without requiring the subject to try all parts of the test. Two further vocabulary measures, Frequency Forms K and L, were compiled on the basis of the Thorpe Frequency List. These latter forms are more discriminating for less advanced, rather than for highly advanced, students of French.—*E. B. Mallory.*

STATISTICS

2487. Harris, Chester W. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*), & Knoell, Dorothy M. The oblique solution in factor analysis. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 385-403.—The authors present an exposition, with illustrative problems, of the relationships between Holzinger's and Thurstone's calculation procedures in the solution of oblique factor transformation problems. The essential difference is identified as their choice, respectively, of the primary-axis and the simple-axis solution. Given one of these 2 solutions, the other may be secured either by writing a new transformation matrix in terms of the given one or by writing the new structure and pattern values in terms of those supplied.—*E. B. Mallory.*

2488. Huzurbazar, V. S. (*Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, Eng.*) The likelihood equation, consistency and the maxima of the likelihood function. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1948, 14, 185-200.—Through various steps and statistical formulae the author shows that when the range is independent of the parameter, a consistent solution of the likelihood equation is unique. Furthermore, the consistence estimator provided by the 2 extreme observations in a sample when the range depends on the parameter, is a maximum of the likelihood function with a probability approaching certainty as n approaches infinity.—*A. Weider.*

2489. Lo-Ho. Construction of alignment nomogram from empirical data. *J. Franklin Inst.*, 1948, 245, 227-244.—When the values of 2 variable factors determine the value of a third, as is often the case in experimental data, the relationships may conveniently be represented by a nomogram. A scale constructed on a straight line represents the value of one variable. Two arbitrarily chosen points to one side of the line represent 2 values of a second variable. Construction lines drawn from these points through the appropriate values of the first line intersect on the opposite side in such a way as to permit the construction of a curve representing the value of the third variable. Lines drawn from these values through corresponding points on the first define the curve for the values of the second variable. Methods of determining the error of approximation are described.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2490. Wilcoxon, Frank. (*American Cyanamid Co., Stamford, Conn.*) Probability tables for individual comparisons by ranking methods. *Biometrics Bull.*, 1947, 3, 119-122.—Ranking methods are described for the rapid approximate determination of the significance of differences between 2 treatments when the experimental data consist of unpaired replications, paired replications, or replications occurring in 2 or more groups. Tables of $P = 0.05$, $P = 0.02$, and $P = 0.01$ are given for each type of data, employing the number of replicates and the rank totals.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2491. Wilks, S. S. *Elementary statistical analysis*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1948. xi, 284 p. \$2.50.—Emphasis is placed upon the importance of a sample of measurements and a population from which the sample is supposed to have arisen. "Three chapters are devoted to elementary descriptive statistics of a sample of measurements. In these three chapters the idea of a population is presented on a purely intuitive basis. Probability concepts are then introduced . . . Considerable attention is given to the application of sampling principles to the simpler problems of statistical inference such as determining confidence limits of population means and difference of means, making elementary significance tests, testing for randomness, etc. No attempt has been made here to go into analysis of variance and more sophisticated problems of statistical inference. An elementary treatment of analysis of pairs of measurements including least squares methods is presented. Special effort has been made throughout the book to keep the mathematics elementary and to state specifically at which points the mathematics is too advanced to present."—G. C. Carter.

ORGANIZATIONS

2492. Chapman, J. Vincent. (*Natl. Inst. Industr. Psychol., London, Eng.*) Britain's National Institute of Industrial Psychology. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 191-193.—The history and activities of the N.I.I.P., since its beginning in 1921, are briefly reviewed by the editor of its popular publication.—G. S. Speer.

2493. Rutten, Th. *Rapport sur les activités de la section de psychologie de l'Université R. C., Nimègue, Hollande*. (Report on the activities of the department of psychology in the R. C. University, Nijmegen, Holland.) *Acta Psychol., Hague*, 1940, 5, 143-156.—After a resume of his own works on the conceptions and methods of psychology, the author reviews the principal researches carried out in his laboratory. He cites studies on the following subjects: a remarkable case of psychic deafness, space-perception in the born blind, the role of mental image in gestures, resemblance of twins, personal rhythms of unstable children, eidetic phenomena, utilization of intimate diaries as sources of information, etc. He mentions in addition a study of religious psychology, psychotechnical investigations (notably a comparison of work with tools and work with a machine), finally a Netherlands adaptation

of Terman's last Stanford Revision. A list of the cited works (written for the most part in Dutch) terminates the article.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

[See also abstract 2741.]

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

2494. ——— Stephen P. Jewett, M. D.; Dean, Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 563.—Portrait.

2495. Bicudo, Virginia Leone. (*U. São Paulo, Brazil.*) Contribuição para a história do desenvolvimento da psicanálise em São Paulo. (A contribution to the history of the development of psychoanalysis in São Paulo.) *Arg. Neuropsiquiat., S. Paulo*, 1948, 6, 69-72.—The history of the psychoanalytic movement in São Paulo is developed in 3 stages: (1) the introduction of the theory; (2) therapeutic application of the method; and (3) the organization of psychoanalysts.—F. C. Sumner.

2496. Buess, H. Zum 100. Geburtstag von August Forel. (On the 100th birthday of August Forel.) *Praxis*, 1948, 37, 653-654.—The life and work of the Swiss psychiatrist, Auguste Henri Forel (Sept. 1, 1848-July 27, 1931) are recalled on the occasion of his 100th birthday. Of Forel's many interests attention is called especially to his contributions in the following fields: alcoholism and anti-alcoholism; entomology; hypnotism and suggestion; the sexual problem.—F. C. Sumner.

2497. Burian, Hermann M. The history of the Dartmouth Eye Institute. *Arch. Ophthalm., Chicago*, 1948, 40, 163-175.—The origin and development of the Dartmouth Eye Institute is described by the writer. A 119-item bibliography of the papers published by the members of the Institute is included.—S. Ross.

2498. deFord, Miriam Allen. Psychologist unretired; the life pattern of Lillian J. Martin. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1948. ix, 127 p. \$3.00.—This biography of Lillian J. Martin describes her life and her career—first as a teacher of general science, later as a university teacher of psychology, and finally as an applied psychologist. Retired from Stanford University in 1916, she became a consulting psychologist and formally established (in 1929) the first Old Age Counseling Center. Her major professional contribution has been in the field of aging, her major personal contribution in her example of vigorous living and service to age 91. 23-item bibliography.—R. G. Kuhlen.

2499. Klein, Alexander. He lets them grow. *Survey*, 1949, 85, 75-80.—The author presents a biographically oriented study of S. R. Slavson and his work in group psychotherapy of children with behavior problems.—C. M. Louttit.

2500. Poser, Ernest G. (*U. New Brunswick, Canada.*) Impressions of psychology in England. *Canada. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 85-87.—Poser briefly describes his impressions of visits to the psychology departments of the University of London, Maudsley

Hospital, Tavistock Clinic, Institute of Psychoanalysis, and National Institute of Industrial Psychology. Closer cooperation between psychologists on both sides of the Atlantic is urged.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2501. Reimann-Hunziger, Rose. Felix Platter's *Abhandlungen über die Zustände und Krankheiten des Geistes*. (Felix Platter's treatises on the states and diseases of the mind.) *Schweiz Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 241-260.—In "*Praxis medica*" published 1602, 1603, and 1608, Felix Platter (1536-1614), professor of medicine at Basel and State physician, deals with the whole of medicine in three volumes. The first book of the first volume treats of the diseases of the sense organs, the latter being divided into outer ones (the familiar 5 senses) and the inner ones (the capacities of the mind, namely, imagination, reason, and memory). The present author reviews at length this first book of volume one, treating of mental diseases. The nosology, etiology, and therapy of various forms of imbecility of mind, consternation of mind, fatigue of mind, and alienation of mind are retold. As to the etiology of mental diseases Platter leaned to constitution and physiogenesis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2502. Stekel, Wilhelm. *Autobiography* (VI). *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 417-437.—Continuing his reminiscences, Stekel gives brief case reports of his treatment of several varieties of psychosomatic disorders: aphasia, strabismus, hypoglycemia, aerophagia, Quincke's disease (angioneurotic edema), epilepsy, and symptoms resulting from the use of belladonna. He describes his use of hypnosis in cases of war neurosis and his relatively successful attempt at psychotherapy with a catatonic schizophrenic woman. The atmosphere of post-war Vienna, the occurrence of personal problems and emotional entanglements, and the publication of the second volume of his 10-volume series *Disorders of Instinct and Emotion* are alluded to briefly. (See 22: 4736).—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

2503. Stekel, Wilhelm. *Autobiography* (VII). *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 624-649.—This installment is largely devoted to an account of the author's first trip to the U. S. just after World War I.—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

2504. Eliasberg, W. G. *Psychologische und psychotherapeutische Kurpfuscherei in den Vereinigten Staaten*. (Psychological and psychotherapeutic quackery in the United States.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 113-118.—The author gives a picture of how overridden the United States is with psychological and psychotherapeutic quackery. Rigid laws restrict the treatment of physical diseases to trained physicians but any one with little or no training in psychiatry can with impunity hang out a shingle promising treatment of mental dis-

turbances. If one does not practice "substandard" psychotherapy, one either writes books promoting it or starts some new psychotherapeutic movement. The author believes this whole matter constitutes a study-problem in social psychology under the headings of propaganda and group hysteria.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2505. Paterson, Donald G. (*U. Minn., Minneapolis*.) *Buying psychological services*. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 479-483.—"The view is here advanced that standards for psychological consultants in business and industry must be placed and maintained on a high professional level. Furthermore, top management in American business and industry must learn to discriminate between the charlatans and bona fide industrial psychologists. Intelligent application of these criteria will facilitate the effective utilization of available psychological knowledge and competence. In this way, the objective of putting scientific personnel psychology to work in behalf of our peacetime economy will be realized."—*A. S. Thompson.*

2506. Sena, Carmen T. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst*.) *Psychiatric residency*. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 172-173.—One or two years of resident training in a mental hospital will not build up a specialist in psychiatry but will be an invaluable aid to the general practitioner in affording vast educational opportunities at the same time that it familiarizes one in the atmosphere of the mentally sick. As to educational benefits of such training, the general practitioner will learn to detect and recognize incipient mental illness; to manage intelligently certain types of mental states resulting from or occurring with toxic, infectious or degenerative diseases; to make a more complete evaluation of the subjective symptoms presented by the physically sick individual; to manage correctly the acutely occurring mental states during the period that hospitalization is in process of arrangement; to recognize those cases which necessitate referral to a psychiatrist.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2507. Stack, Norman A. (*Jewish Vocational Service, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*.) *The role of a psychologist and the use of tests in a Jewish Vocational Service*. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 81-84.—The typical agency has a psychologist or psychology department trained in test administration. This is a resource available to the counselor when it is needed. The ways in which the psychologist functions in aiding the counselor are described.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

2508. Edelmann, Abraham. *The effects of exposure of dogs and rats to a total barometric pressure of thirty millimeters of mercury*. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 111-115.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2509. Herlitzka, Amedeo. (U. Turin, Italy.) **Meccanismo fisico-chimico della contrazione muscolare.** (Physico-chemical mechanism of muscular contraction.) *Bull. Soc. ital. Biol. sper.*, 1947, 23, 153-167.—The literature is systematically reviewed pertaining to the physico-chemical mechanism of muscular contraction. 47 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2510. (No abstract.)

2511. (No abstract.)

2512. Ruffo, Alfredo. (U. Naples, Italy.) **Un nuovo aspetto chimico della contrazione muscolare.** (A new chemical aspect of muscular contraction.) *Boll. Soc. ital. Biol. sper.*, 1947, 23, 168-205.—The literature on the new chemical aspect of muscular contraction is systematically reviewed with respect to the physical and chemical property of muscular protein; with respect to the enzymatic property of myosin and in respect to the chemistry and metabolism of the phosphorus and the elevated energetic content in the muscle. Extensive bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.

2513. Specht, Heinz. (Natl. Inst. Hlth, Bethesda, Md.) **Physiological effects of abnormal atmospheric pressure.** In Patty, Frank A. *Industrial hygiene and toxicology* (23: 2971), 135-174.—The author describes the properties of the atmosphere including its composition, the physical attributes of atmospheric gases, and fundamental physiological aspects as well as chemical activity. The effects of increased and reduced atmospheric pressure on the body, the effects of maintained low atmospheric pressure, and the nature and mechanical effects of recompression are also discussed, with a comparison of the effects of high and low atmospheric pressure.—P. S. de Q. Cabot.

2514. Wright, Samson. (U. London.) **The physiology of emotions.** In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine* (23: 2754), 19-50.—Using James', Sherrington's, and Masserman's concepts of emotion as points of departure the author reviews selectively recent developments in research and theory pertaining to: (1) changes occurring in the viscera and muscles during emotion; (2) the neural mechanisms responsible; (3) how bodily changes produce or modify the affective states; (4) the relation of the brain to emotion. Each section cites illustrative and current research problems in order eventually to provide psychological medicine with a neurophysiologically sound substratum. 50 references.—L. A. Pennington.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

2515. Amann, A., & Schaefer, H. **Ueber sensible Impulse im Herznerven.** (On sensory impulses in the heart nerves.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1943, 246, 757-789.—Registration is made of the action currents coming from the sensory receptors of the heart of a cat, either in the vagus nerve or especially

in the fine fibres which go there and where one observes the synchronous potentials of the pulse (nerves of the aorta). Two of the nerve trunks of the heart never give centripetal impulses; the others are sensory. In isolated fibers, the frequency of discharges is from 10 to 25 per sec. Veratrine increases at the same time the number of fibres which react and the frequency of impulses (which one can then pick up in the vagus itself). The maximum frequency observed has been 100 per sec. The sensory fibres belong to the type A, with rapid impulses (from .9 to 1.5 milliseconds in duration). One finds in the vagus slower impulses of the type B, and, by reason of lesion of the heart, potentials still more widespread (probably of an algesic nature). The transmission of impulses comes from receptors of tension (sensitive to the filling out of the veins).—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2516. Hartmann, M. **Fortschritte der Zoologie.** (Advances in zoology.) *Neue Folge*, 1947, 8, 134-158; 189-246.—Report on German research in physiology of the central nervous system and of the sense organs. Pages 189-246 deal with research on the ecology of animals from 1942-44.—P. L. Krieger.

2517. Klein, R., & Early, D. F. **Observations on the electrically-produced epileptic convulsion. Part II: Pupillary phenomena in normal and pathological pupils.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 805-808.—Electric shock produces an epileptiform fit in which enlargement of the pupils is followed by contraction during the post-epileptic phase, during which spasms of pseudo-voluntary movements in skeletal muscles occur with simultaneous dilatation of the pupils. This is a subcortical motor pattern, in which parasympathetic eye muscle and skeletal muscles are in inverse functional relationship. 18 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

2518. Liu, C. T., Benda, C. E., & Lewey, F. H. **Tensile strength of human nerves; an experimental physical and histologic study.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1948, 59, 322-336.—The elongation of human nerves, removed at autopsy, subjected to varying degrees of tension was measured. "Stress-strain curves of the data so obtained showed that the point where the curves became discontinuous was located at a mean elongation of 4.2 per cent for ulnar and peroneal nerves. The range of overstretching with which the first minimal damage to nerve fibers appears was found between 3.2 and 5.2 per cent, with a mean of 4.2 per cent of the total length of the nerve." Histologic examination corroborated these results. In view of various data the authors conclude that "a human nerve must not be 'stretched' more than about 6 per cent of its mobilized length."—K. S. Wagoner.

2519. Longhurst, Joan Usher. **Effect of brain injury to the rat on seizures produced during auditory stimulation.** *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1948, 8(2), 151-152.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1948. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 110 p., \$1.38,

University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1063.

2520. Monnier, Marcel. (U. Zurich, Switzerland.) *L'organisation des fonctions motrices. III. Physiologie de l'appareil dit extrapyramidal.* (Organization of the motor functions. III. Physiology of the so-called extrapyramidal apparatus.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 151-198.—The classic concept of an extrapyramidal motor system must be partially revised today in as much as there does not exist a morphological entity corresponding to this expression. The pyramidal system is itself composed, in major part, of extrapyramidal fibres; one can not therefore oppose to it a pretended extrapyramidal system. The edifice, erroneously called extrapyramidal, is constituted of numerous superposed reflex systems, of circuits of integration, some at the rhombencephalic stage, others at the mesencephalic stage (cerebellum, red nucleus), others finally at the diencephalic stage (thalamus, striatum), the whole being a vast apparatus of coordination, of integration in the sense of Sherrington. Motor pathways integrated in the subcortical sectors of the so-called extrapyramidal apparatus would make of the individual a veritable automaton if they were not moderated and adapted at every moment to variable exigencies of the situation. This control is assumed by the so-called cortical extrapyramidal apparatus in the precentral lobe. Finally are discussed correlations between the subcortical and cortical centers and the importance of cortico-subcortico-cortical circuits for the regulation of intentional motricity of precision (eyes, head, extremities).—F. C. Sumner.

2521. Sinclair, D. C. (U. Oxford, Eng.) *Observations on sensory paralysis produced by compression of a human limb.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1948, 11, 75-92.—Changes in cutaneous sensibility were found following compression of the upper limbs of normal human subjects. Differences in sensory disturbances due to place of compression (forearm or upper arm) are attributed to differences in pressure on the sensory nerves concerned. The hypothesis of earlier investigators that "sensory nerve fibres become more sensitive to ischaemia as they are traced back from their endings towards the central nervous system" is criticized. Touch sensation aroused from the skin was found to be more readily affected than that from the hairs. It is suggested that to account for this finding it may be necessary to consider the nature of the different sensory endings as well as the differences in size of nerve fibres supplying them.—W. D. Neff.

2522. Ward, James W., & Clark, Sam L. (Vanderbilt U. Med. Sch., Nashville, Tenn.) *The electroencephalogram in experimental concussion and related conditions.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1948, 11, 59-74.—"Concussion produced by a blow on the head, or an impact to a plunger in a saline-filled tube leading to the intracranial cavity, was accompanied by changes in the EEG which were similar to each other and to those produced by instantaneous or

fairly rapid rises of intracranial pressure. Such changes produced in the EEG were reversible. Changes in the EEG with concussion were not specific for concussion. Of the slow waves produced in the EEG in these experiments some were synchronous with the heart rate and peaked at the time of the T-wave of the EKG. The basis of these waves was not determined. The EEG of animals receiving about the body simulated blast impacts of lethal character was not that of concussion."—W. D. Neff.

[See also abstract 2543.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

2523. Cayotte, Jacques. (U. Nancy, France.) *Le vol en avion sans visibilité.* (Flying blind.) *France méd.*, 1947, 10(5), 3-4; 12.—The sensory impressions of an airplane pilot flying blind are described: (1) no sensing of his plane; (2) the sensation of rotation in the course of flight in a straight line; (3) when plane effects a turn: sensation of ascent in the course of short turns; sensation of sharp descent at end of turn; sensation of inclination outwards in course of the turn; sensation of falling of the plane when the pilot makes a movement of head in a very sharp turn; (4) a sensation of a dip in the flight when between two strata of clouds of different slopes; (5) sensation of ascent when a descent ceases; (6) a sensation of descent when an ascent ceases; (7) a sensation of rotation in inverse direction at the end of long slow turn.—F. C. Sumner.

2524. Gelderen, Chr. van. *Sympathetic vascular (pain-) sensibility.* *M Schr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1948, 116, 56-65.—Observations made while operating as a general surgeon under peridural segmental anaesthesia reveal the arousal of pain sensitivity of the blood vessels, which is connected with the sympatheticus. It has the same pathways, though in opposite direction, as the vasomotor impulses.—F. C. Sumner.

2525. Goldblatt, Samuel. (211 Doctor's Bldg., Cincinnati, O.) *Pallhypesthesia, depression of the appreciation of vibration in trauma and in disease; a preliminary report.* *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1948, 59, 292-301.—Vibratory sensitivity, tested by means of a Roth neurometer, was investigated in a series of 200 patients in the sections of dermatology and venereal diseases of an Army general hospital. Depression of pallesthesia was found in patients with dyscrasias of the thyroid gland, in cases of uncomplicated lymphogranuloma venereum. Elevation of levels of pallhypesthesia occurred in some thyroid patients after treatment with thyroid and improvement in vibratory sensitivity also occurred in some syphilitic patients after treatment.—K. S. Wagoner.

2526. Halperin, L. (L'Hôpital Universitaire Hadassah, Jerusalem.) *Troubles de l'appréciation stéréognostique des dimensions.* (Disorders of the stereognostic appreciation of dimensions.) *Pr. méd.*,

1948, 56, 607-608.—Disorders of the stereognostic appreciation of dimensions, namely microstereognosia and macrostereognosia, are discussed and illustrative cases are presented. These phenomena are important to the extent that they demonstrate that stereognosia does not represent the only disorder of tactual perception. Microstereognosia and macrostereognosia in the tactual domain form an analogy with micropsia and macropsia in the visual domain.—F. C. Sumner.

2527. Mullinger, M. A., & Bogoch, A. Cold sensitivity. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1948, 58, 499-501.—A rather rare but interesting form of physical allergy is cold hypersensitivity. Experimentation as to its cause and the methods of treatment are reviewed. Contrary to reports to the effect that histamine is an etiological factor and that uniformly good results follow anti-histamine therapy, the present authors describe a case in which they found anti-histamine of little value.—F. C. Sumner.

2528. Patterson, Paul M. & Lauder, Barbara A. (Hollins Coll., Va.) The incidence and probable inheritance of "smell blindness." *J. Hered.*, 1948, 39, 295-297.—A solution of .0075% of normal butyl mercaptan dissolved in 90% methyl alcohol was distributed in one-ounce bottles to 4030 high school and college students for self-testing and family testing. Negative testees were re-tested with a solution 5 and 10 times as strong as the original, together with one characteristic odor at or near each of the 6 corners of the small prism. Four types of olfactory deficiency were found. In instances where reduced sensitivity or complete anosmia could not be explained by accidents or disease, there was strong evidence of its heritability; in one instance this was on a recessive basis, in another one it was a dominant character.—G. C. Schwesinger.

2529. Prick, J. J. G., & Calon, P. J. A. (St. Canisius Hosp., Nimwegen, Holland.) Experimentell-psychologische Untersuchungen über Astereognosie; zugleich ein Beitrag zur Physiologie und Pathologie der Stereognosie. (Experimental-psychological investigations of astereognosia; at the same time a contribution to the physiology and pathology of stereognosia.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 232-240.—Defining astereognosia as inability to perceive tactually with eyes closed the form of objects, the authors would determine what fundamental disturbances are responsible for the coming about of astereognosia. An experimental-psychological investigation is undertaken in the case of a 19-year old intelligent male patient with cerebral astereognosia (Wernicke's type) caused by an angioma of the left cerebral hemisphere in the region of the gyri parietales superior and inferior of the gyrus supramarginalis and gyrus angularis.—F. C. Sumner.

2530. Segall, Gabriel. (Cedars of Lebanon Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) Taste-blind identical twins; with diabetes and other striking pathological characteristics. *J. Hered.*, 1948, 39, 228-232.—Of genetic interest is the fact that in both members of

an identical pair of twins, the following abnormalities were present and, in each instance, generally developed simultaneously for each member: (1) diabetes at 3 or 4 years of age; (2) peripheral vascular disease of upper and lower extremities; (3) rather bizarre neurological lesion of similar nature; (4) mental deficiency; (5) abnormally high insteps. The fact that certain of these abnormalities were also found in the mother of the twins adds to the genetic interest. Both twins were non-tasters for PTC, while their non-diabetic brothers were tasters. The genetic basis for high frequency of PTC non-tasters among diabetics remains unknown. This particular twin-pair were tasters for brucine.—G. C. Schwesinger.

2531. Willis, Edwin Roy. The olfactory responses of female mosquitoes: responses of *Aedes aegypti* (L.) and of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* say to human odor and to carbon dioxide in an olfactometer. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 395-403.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

[See also abstracts 2515, 2845, 2891.]

VISION

2532. Ascher, K. W. Der intraokulare Druck. (Intraocular pressure.) *Tabul. biol., Amst.*, 1947, 22, 331-408.—Intraocular pressure is dependent on (1) the elasticity of the eyeball coverings; (2) the eyeball content. The literature pertaining to intraocular pressure in man and animals is reviewed under the following captions: normal values of intraocular pressure in animal and human eyes; influence of constitutional factors; general physiological and environmental factors; local physiological factors; organ-systems; intravenous injection of vegetal and animal substances; remote effect of drugs; mechanical, thermic, electrical, physico-chemical, local pharmacological applications to eyeball and its environment; consensual pressure alteration; influence of experimental eye pressure alteration. 594 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2533. Blasius, W. Das Raumsehvermögen bei Form- und Farbbeachtern. (The capacity of spatial vision in observers with predominance of form or predominance of color.) *Z. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1943, 70, 52-74.—An examination of the capacity of spatial vision by the method of Koch (1941), of stereoscopy by anaglyphs (minimal deviation permitting one to see the relief of a pyramid indicated in projection or in concavity). In 48 subjects, from 17 to 27 years of age, one determines moreover the preferential type (form or color, by having them paint variegated carpets, and the Kretschmer type by utilizing a questionnaire). Good spatial vision is encountered almost exclusively in types with form predominant and in schizothymic types (leptosomes, athletics, dysplastics), poor spatial vision is encountered in types with color predominant and in cyclothymic types.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2534. Christian, P., & von Weizsäcker, V. Ueber das Sehen figurierter Bewegungen von Lichtpunkten. (On the vision of figured movements of luminous points.) *Z. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1943, 70, 30-51.—A luminous point in darkness describes a circle at uniform speed (at 3 m. distance on a radius of .50 m.). At slow speed, the figure perceived is described as a circular movement of a point which rises and falls, with impressions of retardation and acceleration; at medium speed, the circle appears smaller and divided; at greater speed the figure becomes larger, the speed becomes uniform and at still greater speed the figure is a stable and continuous circle. In making a point describe a movement in a pedicular circle (with correlative accelerations and retardations) there is a perception of oscillation, of ascension and fall, without a circular formation owing to the distorting action of the variations in speed. The facts are the same with a discontinuous movement owing to the appearance of successive points. The essential fact is that variations in speed result in changes in the perception of the size, distance and dynamics of the figure.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2535. Costenbader, Frank, Bair, Dorothy, & McPhail, Alice. Vision in strabismus; a preliminary report. *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1948, 40, 438-453.—A series of 407 squint cases is studied. A method for the determination of visual acuity by ability in foveal fixation is suggested. The incidence of amblyopia is correlated with selected ocular findings, and the treatment of amblyopia ex anopsia is discussed.—S. Ross.

2536. Dartnall, H. J. A. (*Institute of Ophthalmology, London.*) Visual purple and the photopic luminosity curve. *Brit. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1948, 32, 793-811.—The hypothesis that visual purple is the mediator of the photopic luminosity sensations as well as of scotopic is investigated. Apart from accounting for the Purkinje shift in a quantitative manner the hypothesis provides a basis for the explanation of a number of other visual phenomena, notably the reduced sensitivity of photopic vision and the dependence of the rate of dark adaptation upon the previous light history of the retina. 15 references.—A. Weider.

2537. Davis, George W. (706 Wentworth Ave., Calumet City, Ill.) The visual skills. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1949, 40, 49.—Misinterpretation of results of visual tests can lead to confusion.—D. Shaad.

2538. Dejean, Ch., & Granel, Fr. Embryologie de l'oeil des vertébrés. (Embryology of the eye of vertebrates.) *Tabul. biol.*, Amst., 1947, 22, 154-165.—Measurements and descriptions of stages in the embryogenesis of the cornea, iris, ciliary body, crystalline lens, vitreous body and zonula, retina, vascular system, adjuncts of the eye (eyelids, eyelashes, glands of Meibomius, lachrymal glands) in vertebrates are assembled from the literature. 50 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2539. Ellerbrock, Vincent Joseph. An experimental investigation of the fusional movements of

the eyes. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 117-123.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2540. Gibson, H. W. The optic chiasma and binocular vision. *Dioptr. Rev. & Brit. J. physiol. Opt.*, 1948, 6, 62-72.—It is generally believed that partial decussation of optic nerve fibres at the chiasma is essential for the production of binocular single vision, retinal correspondence and stereopsis. Ovio has shown that the whole of an object situated in the binocular field is seen by each eye; since fusion is a purely psychological integration of two separately elaborated cortical images, it makes no difference whether the optic nerve fibres decussate completely or not. Moreover, it is illogical to deny binocular vision to predatory frontal-eyed animals in which the optic nerve fibres completely decussate. It is suggested that partial decussation at the chiasma is the vital anatomical feature in the visual mechanism necessary to facilitate conjugate movements of the eyes, providing pathways by which impulses set up in either retina may pass to the lateral geniculate bodies—relay stations of both hemispheres of the brain—and thence directly to the oculo-motor nuclei.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

2541. Hecht, Selig, Hendley, C. D., Ross, Sherman, & Richmond, P. N. The effect of exposure to sunlight on night vision. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1948, 31, 1573-1580.—A single exposure of several hours to ordinary sunlight can delay the onset of dark adaptation and slow the process of adaptation; repeated daily exposures have a cumulative effect, with loss of visual efficiency under conditions of dark adaptation; sunglasses transmitting 10% or less visible light are recommended for those exposed to sunlight who are expected to perform critical night duties soon afterward.—D. Shaad.

2542. Heinsius, E., & Monje, M. Vergleichende Untersuchungen über die Tiefensehschärfe. (Comparative researches on the acuity of depth vision.) *Z. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1943, 70, 1-21.—A comparison of the stereoscopic method of Pulfrich with the device of Monje was made on 232 pupils of the École de Télémétrie de la Marine, the subjects being divided into 5 categories according to their capacity. Among the results of the Monje at the École de Télémétrie the correlation was .218 to .202 in those not having completed or having completed their training; among the results with the Pulfrich method at the École, .295 and .033; between the Pulfrich and the Monje, .18. The authors infer the practical advantage of the method of Monje.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2543. Henderson, John Woodworth. The anatomical basis for certain reflex and automatic eye movements. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1948, 8 (2), 7-8.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1948, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 64 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1057.

2544. Higgins, G. C., & Stultz, K. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Visual acuity as measured with various orientations of a parallel-

line test object. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 38, 756-758.—Visual acuity test ratings were viewed in 3 different positions, in which the black-and-white lines were horizontal, vertical, and at an angle of 45° respectively. It was found that the 45° orientation yielded visual acuity ratings which were 10 to 20% poorer than those obtained with either of the other two positions.—L. A. Riggs.

2545. Jonkers, G. H. (U. Utrecht, Holland.) On the relation between the results of dark-adaptation measurements. *Ophthalmologica*, 1948, 116, 350-356.—A further study on the results of dark-adaptation measurements by the method of "appearing thresholds" and the Lohmann method is presented. The results are the same for practical purposes, since the differences found are not significant.—S. Ross.

2546. Kahmann, Hermann. (U. Munich, Germany.) Das Auge der Wirbellosen. (The eye of invertebrates.) *Tabul. biol., Amst.*, 1947, 22, 1-53.—Here are assembled in tables comparative measurements of various anatomical aspects of the eye of the following invertebrates: Protozoa; Vermes; Arthropoda; Malacopoda; Crustacea; Chelicerata; Tracheata; Mollusca; Echinodermata. 92 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2547. Kettesy, A. Pigment-anomaloscopy: a new procedure for testing the colour-sense. *Brit. J. Ophthalm.*, 1949, 33, 47-54.—The author presents 4 figures that attempt to show how the pigment-anomaloscope would make a useful procedure for color testing. Furthermore, he feels that this instrument would shed additional light on our knowledge of color vision.—A. Weider.

2548. Lamar, Edward S., Hecht, Selig, Hendley, Charles D., & Shlaer, Simon. (Columbia U., New York.) Size, shape, and contrast in the detection of targets by daylight vision. II. Frequency of seeing and the quantum theory of cone vision. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 38, 741-755.—The assumption is made that the absorption of a light quantum by a foveal cone is a statistical event whose probability may be determined for a given set of experimental conditions. For each of two levels of background brightness, 2950 and 17.5 foot-lamberts respectively, it appears that detection of a bright target takes place across the image boundary when at least one of the cones absorbs at least 4 quanta in excess of the number being absorbed from the background alone (see 22: 129).—L. A. Riggs.

2549. Lauenstein, O. Schattencharakter und Dingcharakter. (Shadow-character and thing-character.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 203-214.—It was a question of determining by what one recognizes a cast shadow, and how one distinguishes it from a dark object or from a blot on a bright background. The subject was presented with shadows cast by figures (invisible) cut out of cardboard. In the course of the experiments the clearness of the contour of the shadow and the difference of brightness with the background were varied. The subjects described either an object, or a blot, or a shadow.

The experiments permit elimination of the hypothesis of a phenomenon of "transformation" which would attribute a peculiar color to the part of the background on which the shadow is projected, as if one saw it through a transparency. A dark region is seen as a thing when it presents with the background a vigorous contrast in brightness and when its contour is clear (one of the two conditions being able, up to a certain point, of compensating for the absence of the other. When the dark region presents the opposite characteristics, it is seen as a blot on the background. Finally, for mean values of the two variables (clearness of contour and contrast in brightness), it appears as a cast shadow.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2550. Nordenson, J. W. On the measure of the stereoscopic acuity of vision. *Brit. J. Ophthalm.*, 1948, 32, 913-914.—In anticipation of the internationalization of the measure of stereoscopic vision the author offers a method which "not only has the advantage of paying due influence to the pupillary distance, but seems also to give a more expressive and tangible evaluation of the same."—A. Weider.

2551. Nordmann, Jean. La pupille des vertébrés. (The pupil of vertebrates.) *Tabul. biol., Amst.*, 1947, 22, 298-330.—The eye of all vertebrates has a pupil with the exception of *Anableps tetrapthalmus* which has two. At the maximum of dilatation the pupil is more or less round. Differences in form are manifested during contraction. The dimension of a pupil depends on numerous factors; the figures reported in the different tables are therefore of a very relative precision. Descriptive characterizations and anatomical measurements of the pupil are assembled from the literature and presented in tabular form for various species of fish, reptiles, birds, mammals and man. The physiology of the pupil (reaction to light and other reactions) in these species is described and reaction-times are given where available. In all vertebrates the excitation of the sympathetic provokes dilatation, while excitation of the parasympathetic provokes contraction of the pupil. 144 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2552. Oppenheim, Stefanie. (Zuilenische Laan 71, z. Zt. Zuilen b. Utrecht, Holland.) Metrische und deskriptive Merkmale des menschlichen und tierischen Auges. (Metric and descriptive characteristics of the human and animal eye.) *Tabul. biol., Amst.*, 1947, 22, 54-153.—Here in tables are assembled from the literature comparative measurements and descriptive characteristics of the physical eye of various species of animals and of various races and nations of man. Also are presented tables of (1) comparative measurements of the eye of primates at various developmental stages; (2) measurements of race-differences in orbita, in lid-split, as obtained on the living and the dead; (3) the correlation of skin-, hair- and eye-color; (4) the inheritance of eye-color. 11 pages of photographs comparing the orbita of primates are given. 151 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2553. Pattle, R. E., & Weddell, G. (U. Oxford, Eng.) Observations on electrical stimulation of pain fibres in an exposed human sensory nerve. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1948, 11, 93-98.—A portion of the digital nerve was exposed in a human subject after injection of local anaesthetic in the region of exposure. The nerve was stimulated by condenser discharges and verbal reports of the subject obtained. To a threshold stimulus (0.1 mfd. discharging through 6000 ohms) a sensation of pain like a "wasp-sting" was reported; it was referred to a localized point in the cutaneous distribution of the nerve. To a somewhat more intense stimulus (7.0 mfd.) a long-lasting, severe, aching pain was reported. The mean delay in perception of both kinds of pain was approximately 1.27 seconds. Repetition of a just super-threshold shock produced a sensation described as approximately double that aroused by a single shock when the interval between shocks was 0.1 second or less; at longer intervals, two distinct pains were reported. Rapid repetition (6 times within 0.5 seconds) of a sub-threshold shock produced no sensation. Shocks from a Harvard inductorium were likewise ineffective. Throughout the experiment the skin in the region of exposure remained insensitive to ordinary stimulation. There was no direct evidence as to the number, size, or condition of the functioning nerve fibres; however, "the sharply defined threshold of pain sensation and the 'all or none' character of the sensation experienced indicate that the number of surviving fibres must have been small."—W. D. Neff.
2554. Ruttner, Friedrich. (U. Innsbruck, Austria.) Ein sensibler Verengerungsreflex der Pupille. (A sensory constriction-reflex of the pupils.) *M Schr. Psychiat., Neurol.*, 1948, 116, 36-55.—A description is given of the reflex constriction of pupils to stimulation of sensory terminals of the 1st and 2nd branches of the trigeminal nerve in the skin of the face and mucous membrane of eye and nose (perhaps sometimes of the throat). In 2 cases the pupil constricted to affective influences (weeping).—F. C. Sumner.
2555. Schwarz, Fr. Ueber die binokulare Summation von Flimmerlicht. (The binocular summation of flickering light.) *Z. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1943, 70, 22-29.—With a double apparatus for periodic interruption of a flux illuminating a flat area seen by one eye, a study is made of binocular perceptions with a variation of the relation of closely related rhythms of intermittences. There are rhythmic augmentations of illumination perceived, coinciding with the beats of interference, according to the frequency indicated by the subject (who drums the rhythm of these variations in brightness). But when the frequency of the intermittences varies, the relation remaining constant, there are variations in the duration of the oscillations in brightness observed in the 4 subjects, which indicates that it must be a question of central beats, at the level of the occipital cortex. There are at the same time oscillations in the depth impression of the area fused binocularly. With 2 heterochromatic areas, the one red and the other green, one obtains a fused yellow area in its central region with a red margin on one side and a green margin on the other, with beats in brightness still but less distinct. —(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)
2556. Siegel, Harold H. (104½ N. Second St., Niles, Mich.) Diagnostic significance and meaning of retinal rivalry. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1949, 40, 115-116.—Retinal rivalry is suggested as useful in establishing the efficiency of a lens prescription, the degree of deterioration in visual behavior, and the progress in visual training.—D. Shaad.
2557. Siegel, H. H. (104½ N. Second St., Niles, Mich.) Dynamic-field approach to visual diagnosis and training. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1949, 40, 81-84.—Seeing is not a simple reflex mechanism but dependent on dynamic field variables.—D. Shaad.
2558. Simonson, Ernst, & Brožek, Josef. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The effect of spectral quality of light on visual performance and fatigue. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 38, 830-840.—Three commercial lamps (ordinary frosted lamps, "natural white" lamps, and "Verd-A-Ray" lamps) were compared at 3 levels of illumination (5 ft. c., 100 ft. c., and 300 ft. c.) for their effects upon performance and fatigue. Some statistically significant differences in favor of the "Verd-A-Ray" lamps appeared, especially in respect to a test of recognition time and a determination of flicker fusion frequency.—L. A. Riggs.
2559. Speiser, Salome. (U. Eye Clinic, Basel, Switzerland.) Über die Beeinflussung der kritischen Flimmerfrequenz durch verschieden weite Pupillen. (On the effect of pupil size on flicker-fusion frequency.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1948, 116, 357-366.—An experiment to determine the effect of pupil size on flicker-fusion frequency is described, with results on 10 subjects. It was reported that pupil dilation acts "as an increase, that miosis acts as a decrease of the light intensity." No evidence was found that retinal sensitivity could be directly influenced by miotica or mydriatica.—S. Ross.
2560. Steindorff, Kurt. Deskriptive Anatomie des Auges der Wirbeltiere und des Menschen. (Descriptive anatomy of the eye of vertebrate animals and man.) *Tabul. biol., Amst.*, 1947, 22, 166-297.—Comparative measurements of varied anatomical aspects of the eye of vertebrate animals and man are assembled from the literature in tabular form. 423-item bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.
2561. Swan, Kenneth C. (U. Oregon Med. Sch., Portland.) The blindspot syndrome. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1948, 40, 371-388.—The purpose of this report is to call the attention of other ophthalmologists to the possible role played by the physiological blind spot in cases of concomitant esotropia and to stimulate further research.—S. Ross.
2562. Van Heuven, J. A. Ueber die Grundlagen der Gestaltwahrnehmung. (On the foundations of form-perception.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 319-331.

—There is, in the perception of a form, more than that which is given in sensibility. The author discusses the interpretations of stroboscopic movement in which an object presented in a series of successive positions appears as passing (by a movement non-discernible for perception from a real movement) from one of these positions to the other. There is a transformation of a discontinuity into a continuity. Everywhere that there is a perception of form, the author finds an analogous transformation.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2563. von Fieandt, K. *Versuche über Raumform und Helligkeitsverteilung.* (Experiments on spatial form and the distribution of brightness.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 153, 113-122.—When a road is illuminated obliquely by headlights of an automobile, the inequalities of its surface assume in the perception a very exaggerated relief. This illusion is explained by the tendency to unity in the illumination of the field; one sees the relief of the road as a function of a normal illumination, and not as a function of the special illumination to which it is exposed. The author has made an experimental study of this phenomenon, by presenting different groups of spherical surfaces turning either their convexity or their concavity towards the observer, and illuminated by a single and by several light sources. The subjects who did not know the objective conditions as to form of objects and illumination, were invited to describe what they saw; in certain cases the sense of apparent relief depends on the kind of illumination—simple or multiple—assumed by the subject. With everything equal, the convex form is preferred in relation to the concave form; the single illumination coming from above is privileged in relation to all others.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2564. Wang, L. *Größen und Formen in der Perspektive.* (Sizes and forms in perspective.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 332-381.—Experiments are here reported on the constancy of forms and sizes of objects seen at different distances. They are either standing on end, or lying on the ground. One of the objects is constant and presented at a distance of 1.5 m.; the other is variable and presented at 3.5 or 4.5 m. The subjects who compare them have to appreciate the variable object in relation to the constant object, and to translate the difference by means of a qualitative scale of 6°. Here are some of the principal results of these experiments. The rectilinear objects lying on the ground are appreciated very exactly when their direction is transverse: the size of the most remote object is on the contrary overestimated when their direction is sagittal; it is again so, but somewhat less, when they are standing. The comparison of a vertical with a horizontal gives rise to the well-known illusion of the overestimation of the vertical. Figures (circles) are, in all circumstances, better appreciated than simple lines; the comparison of circles and ellipses shows that the eccentricity of the figure is better perceived than the difference between the axes presented alone. If one of the figures is standing, the other lying flat

on the ground, the advantage of the vertical dimension over the horizontal introduces into the estimations a constant error; but persons trained in drawing no longer commit the error (they show to the contrary a slight tendency to underestimate the vertical).—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2565. Weddell, G., Sinclair, D. C., & Feindel, W. H. (U. Oxford, Eng.) *An anatomical basis for alterations in quality of pain sensibility.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1948, 11, 99-109.—"Biopsies were taken, after sensory testing of the areas concerned, from a series of patients with either cutaneous scars or areas of partially denervated skin. It was found that in every case where pain of an unpleasant quality could be elicited by means of a needle-prick, the underlying nerve nets and terminals subserving pain were isolated from their neighbours. Conversely, in no case where this isolation was not found microscopically could pain of unpleasant quality be produced. It was also found that alterations in the quality of pain sensibility were not correlated with the presence of morphologically abnormal pain endings. Such endings were, however, associated with disturbances of the threshold of pain sensibility. Further evidence concerning the association of pain of unpleasant quality with a reduction in the normal peripheral pattern of innervation was obtained from a number of compression experiments on the normal arm. It is considered that this association is a significant one, and that the occurrence of 'over-reaction' to painful stimuli in various clinical conditions is caused by a reduction in the normal pattern of impulses presented to consciousness. The suggestions put forward by previous workers have been discussed in the light of this hypothesis."—W. D. Neff.

2566. Wulff, Verner J. (U. Illinois, Urbana), & Jahn, Theodore L. *Retinal-nerve interval in the grasshopper.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1948, 11, 117-123.—Time intervals were measured between the onset of a light stimulus, the beginning of retinal action potential, and the slow negative variation recorded from the surface of the optic nerve. Latency of both types of response was found to increase with decrease in intensity of the stimulus. The retinal-nerve interval also increased with decrease of stimulus intensity. Observations made are interpreted as supporting "the hypothesis that the retinal action potential is the process or sign of the process which is responsible for the activation of nervous elements in the optic pathway."—W. D. Neff.

[See also abstracts 2481, 2483, 2497, 2517, 2768, 2800, 2874, 2967, 2974, 3004.]

AUDITION

2567. Békésy, G. v. *Über die mechanische Frequenzanalyse in der Schnecke verschiedener Tiere.* (Mechanical frequency analysis in the cochlea of different animals.) *Akust. Z.*, 1944, 9, 3-11.—Various animals were tested for displacement of resonance place along the cochlear membrane for

different tones; from these findings the range of sounds was inferred within which a mechanical separation of frequencies could occur. The resonance curves are almost identical for the guinea pig, the domesticated hen, the mouse, the rat and horned cattle. In general it appears that the mechanical separability of different frequencies increases with the size of the animal; in the high frequency range this becomes independent of specific frequencies; the lower auditory threshold is pushed in the direction of the lower frequencies. The author explains this phenomenon by the fact that the larger the animal, the wider his range of hearing. "As the sound travels along the floor of the cochlea, there is, in general, a lower ratio of sound absorption for tones of lower frequencies than for higher frequencies, so that, apparently, the lower tones are favored." In the human ear the separation of frequency reaches its maximum at 1000 cycles, probably because "in this range of frequencies there occur the largest proportion of language sounds which are intelligible."—*J. Deussen.*

2568. Jørgensen, H. Some investigations of beats and attempts of application in clinical audiometry. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1948, Suppl. 74, 117-130.—After a discussion of the nature of beats, a technique is described for accurately determining a monaural bone-conduction threshold. One tone is led to the ear by air conduction, and another tone of a slightly different frequency by bone conduction. These two tones will beat, and the intensity of the bone-conduction tone is adjusted to give best beats. At that intensity, the bone-conduction tone is as much above the threshold as the air-conduction tone, and the monaural threshold of the latter can be determined with ease. With this technique, hearing in the ear not under test is of little consequence, since beats will not be heard in that ear. The method has been shown to be applicable, but is so time consuming that its practical application may be limited.—*W. R. Garner.*

[See also abstract 2571.]

RESPONSE PROCESSES

2569. American Social Hygiene Association. (1790 Broadway, New York 19.) *Problems of sexual behavior.* New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1948. v, 137 p. \$1.25. (Publ. No. A-732.)—These Proceedings include 12 papers presented at a symposium held by the American Social Hygiene Association during its Annual Conference of Social Hygiene Executives, March 30-April 1, 1948, in New York City, to consider the Kinsey Report, and its relation to the social hygiene program. The several authors comment on the report as they feel it relates to their special field of interest. The papers included are: George R. Corner, "The origin, methods and findings of the report—*Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*"; Jule Eisenbud, "A psychiatrist looks at the report"; Clyde V. Kiser, "A statistician looks at the report";

John W. Riley, Jr., "Some observations on the sampling methods used in the report"; Fowler V. Harper, "Legal consideration in relation to the report"; Margaret Mead, "An anthropologist looks at the report"; John M. Cooper & Harold Gardiner, "Moral & ethical considerations in relation to the report"; Carle C. Zimmerman, "A sociologist looks at the report"; J. R. Heller, "Some considerations of the report in relation to public health"; Lawrence Frank, "Educational considerations—from the parents' point of view"; Helen Judy-Bond, "Educational considerations for schools and teachers"; and Otis R. Rice, "Educational considerations from the Church point of view."—*C. M. Louttit.*

2570. Cain, Jacques, & Mercier, Jacques. Influence de certains médicaments anticonvulsivants sur la crise audiogène du rat albinos. (Influence of certain anticonvulsant drugs on the audiogenic seizure of the albino rat.) *C. R. Soc. Biol. Paris*, 1948, 142, 688-691.—Subcutaneous injection of the anticonvulsants, phenylethylmalonylurea and diphenylhydantoin, in 2 groups of albino rats male and female, from 3 to 12 months of age, subjected to normal alimentation, vitaminized and equilibrated, resulted in total suppression, 30 minutes after injection, of audiogenic seizure from the threshold dose of 1 kg up to 100 kg.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2571. Chocholle, René. Quelques remarques sur les variations et la variabilité des temps de réaction auditifs. (Some remarks on the variations and variability in auditory reaction time.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41, 345-358.—On the basis of several years of research on reaction time, the author summarizes the chief causes of inter- and intra-individual variability, and makes recommendations for reducing both. The duration, intensity, frequency, abruptness, and complexity of the auditory stimulus are all contributing factors, as are also the type of apparatus used, the physical surroundings, the physiological and psychological state of the subject, including his familiarity with the experiment. Of the possible causes of fluctuation, those of central origin, such as variations in the length of neural pathways, or in the state of the sensory areas, or in the phase of attention are, in the view of the author, most significant. He emphasizes the importance of introducing precise controls into experiments on reaction time, not only in the auditory but in all sensory fields.—*M. Sheehan.*

2572. (No abstract.)

2573. (No abstract.)

2574. Grzimek, B. Zum Verhalten von Elefanten zu Bildern und kleinen Tieren. (The behavior of elephants towards images and small animals.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1944, 6, 120-126.—Circus elephants remain completely indifferent to the presentation of panels representing an elephant or a dog in natural size. On the contrary, they are frightened by a small live dog; certain of them are also afraid of a mouse while others have only reactions of curiosity. But all are afraid of a rat, or a rabbit and sometimes attempt to kill them. Repetition of the

experiment produces a quite rapid adaptation.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2575. Gutheil, Emil A. **The Kinsey Report; book review and roundup of opinion.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 398-416.—Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* is hailed as "a symptom of progress, most encouraging to every scientifically minded person. It would not have been possible without the author's scientific method and motivation." Kinsey's findings are summarized. Short critiques of several aspects of Kinsey's technique and findings are submitted by A. Stone, G. Bychowski, H. Stekel, P. H. Hoch, J. Eisenbud, S. J. Kleegman, and E. A. Gutheil.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2576. Jarisch, A. **Husten und Schlucken.** (Coughing and swallowing.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. Kehlk.-Heilk.*, 1940, 148, 173.—Apparently the beneficial effects of sucking cough drops are not only due to the type of drug they contain, but also to the increase in salivary secretion, which in turn leads to more frequent swallowing. The author states that Pfüger's dictum, "the cause of a need also becomes the cause of its satisfaction" is in a certain sense reversible: the impossibility of satisfying a need tends to make the need itself disappear. Thus it is understandable that the objective inhibition of the coughing reflex also can yield a subjective lessening of the need to cough.—J. Deussen.

2577. Klimes, K. & Mészáros, A. **Der Rhythmus als biologisches Prinzip, seine Genese und pathologische Bedeutung.** (Rhythm as a biological principle, its genesis and pathological meaning.) *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*, 1943, 115, 90.—The authors follow Klage's definition of rhythm as "the reappearance of similar events after similar periods of time," without, however, differentiating it from regularity, "a lawful repetition of the same event after equal periods of time." Rhythm is set up as a "law which is fundamental to all things living." Numerous examples from life are cited. The authors distinguish between "endogenous rhythm" (sleeping and waking, etc.), and "cosmic rhythm" (day and night cycles, etc.). Both can be related to a fundamental "rhythm of being." In most individuals the ego tends to interfere consciously with the primitive expressive movements and rhythmical work habits which are localized in the ganglia of the trunk. Rhythmic manifestations, however, may also be interpreted as fixations or regressions to a lower level of development (stereotyped movements, repetitions of one word, etc.).—J. Deussen.

2578. Morgenthaler, Fritz. (U. Zurich, Switzerland.) **Untersuchungen über die Phänomenologie des Fusssohlenreflexes beim Gesunden.** (Investigations concerning the phenomenology of the plantar reflex in the healthy.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 199-218.—Investigations of the normally occurring plantar reflex in 200 pupils in age between 14 and 18 were made. Under normal conditions an extension of the great toe occurs only rarely. In no case were observed the extension of the great toe and the spreading of the toes—the

classic Babinski sign. Only in about half of the cases was there a correspondence in the form of the plantar reflex on both right and left foot. Only in $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cases was observed the flexion-synergy of the whole leg with the plantar reflex.—F. C. Sumner.

2579. Patton, R. A. (Western State Psychiatric Institute & Clinic, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Maternal nutritional deficiency and the incidence of sound-induced convulsions in young albino rats.** *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 204-209.—The author's experimentation is reported in which the influence of defective laboratory diets upon the sound-induced convulsions in rats was studied. 57 young rats subjected at time of parturition to purified diets deficient in rice polish concentrate showed an increased level of running and convulsive seizures during a total of 570 sound tests given between weaning and 65 days of age, a total of 386 seizures being observed with 48 animals (84.2%) sensitive on the fifth test. 54 animals (94.7%) showed attacks of increasing severity at some time during the test series. Repeating the experiment with subsequent litters of the same parents and with basal diet modified only by the inclusion of 2% rice polish concentrate, the author finds the 63 young rats in this group showed only 70 seizures (9.2%) out of a total of 756 sound tests given over a comparable length of time. Thus it appears possible to produce sensitivity to sound-induced convulsive seizures in normal rats by nutritional deficiencies and to protect rats against the appearance of such seizures by the addition of a vitamin B-complex concentrate at a time early in the animals' development.—F. C. Sumner.

2580. (No abstract.)

2581. Society for the Advancement of Management, New Jersey Chapter. **An investigation of walking times.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(1), 4-7.—Most productive operations have been timed, but walking, which is called for in many jobs, has had little attention. The New Jersey Society for the Advancement of Management sent out 293 questionnaires seeking information on possible standardization of walking: types of walking, weights carried, basis of computation, sources of data. 71 replies were received, but only 11 had any useful information, and only one had any real experimental or statistical data on which figures were based. The Committee conducted some studies, clocking pedestrians on a city street, and timing men on a gymnasium track.—R. W. Husband.

2582. Soulathi, H. **Heimfindende Hunde.** (Homing dogs.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1944, 6, 147-150.—Observations are reported of some dogs who returned home after having been transported to a certain distance. Certain of these performances are quite remarkable. Let us cite for example that of a dog, who, taken away by rail (in the closed compartment reserved for dogs) to a city situated at 30 kilometers from his home, returned alone to the latter by travelling by rail: or that of another dog who returns to his home by way of the boat, leaving it only on arrival at his destination after a voyage of

two hours involving stops at intermediate landing places.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2583. Szewczuk, Włodzimierz. *Zachowanie się stulbi zielonej.* (The behavior of *Hydra viridis*.) *Kwart. Psychol.*, 1948, 14, 129-163.—Position-changes of *Hydra viridis* happen regularly even after elimination of external stimuli as the manifestation of its spontaneous activity. The constant regularity of this activity presumes the hypothesis of a functional centralisation of the nervous system. English summary.—S. Blachowski.

2584. (No abstract.)

[See also abstract 2999.]

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

2585. Dayhaw, Lawrence T. (U. Ottawa, Canada.) *The measurement of interest.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 71-80.—A history of some of the steps in the investigation of interests is summarized as well as brief descriptions of many interest tests in current use. A number of projects for future exploration is indicated. 37 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2586. Révész, G. *The indivisibility of mathematical talent.* *Acta Psychol., Hague*, 1940, 5, 1-21.—The author establishes that the creative form of the aptitude for mathematics is a special talent, independent of other scientific talents. He gives as proof a series of experimental facts; the affirmation of mathematicians; the results of researches on the heredity of mathematical talent; finally, the precocity of this talent which appears from the moment of adolescence, as numerous examples (Pascal, Bernouilli, Gauss, Galois, etc.) show. The author maintains in addition that mathematical talent is an integral gift which does not divide itself into a certain number of special aptitudes limited to particular domains. The characteristic differences among mathematicians repose not on the variety of types of talent but on the general structure of the mind, the manner of thinking, and the method of work. Révész affirms in conclusion that his hypothesis of the reduced number of fundamental forms of talent in general reveals itself as more fecund than the pluralistic theory.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2587. Stokvis, B. (U. Leiden, The Netherlands.) *Experimentell-psychologische Untersuchung zweier sogen. Rechenwunder.* (An experimental-psychological investigation of two so-called lightning-calculators.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 371-378.—Two brothers, W. and L., both lightning-calculators, were subjected in an experimental-psychological investigation to almost 150 sessions in the course of 2 years (1941-1943). The performances of the brothers involved (1) a prodigious memory for figures and (2) astonishing manipulations with numbers. The author inclines to attribute the greatest significance to the development of a special method. This he illustrates by means of a number of experiments in which the influenceable-

ness of the performance by drugs and hypnotism was investigated.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstracts 2485, 2514, 2979, 2986, 3005.]

LEARNING & MEMORY

2588. Beach, Frank A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Brains and the beast.* *Nat. Hist.*, 1947, 56, 272-275; 283-284.—Experimental animal psychology provides the means for a fuller understanding and appreciation of the behavior of organisms. Alterations produced in the behavior of amoeba and paramecia may or may not indicate learning. Higher invertebrates can modify their behavior as a result of personal experience. The comparative psychologist uses the maze which the animal solves by trial-and-error, and finds mammals are better than invertebrates. In one experiment of mastering a maze, 27 white rats learned faster than 38 college students, but retention was not as good. Hence, for some types of learning, superior intelligence is of little or no value.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2589. Beach, Frank A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Do they follow the leader?* *Nat. Hist.*, 1947, 56, 356-359; 379-382.—This 3rd account (see 23: 2588) presents numerous examples that imitation in mammals and birds more often is apparent than real. Actions of juveniles may be conditioned by rewards and punishment of the parents; and proficiency of actions—bird, beast, or baby—comes from experience as the best teacher.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2590. Beach, Frank A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Open the door, Richard!* *Nat. Hist.*, 1947, 56, 326-332.—This second article (see 23: 2588) further considers the problem of animal learning. The "Watch While They Learn" movement consisted of noting the behavior of birds and mammals in cages. The working of locks and levers was clearly a by-product of random activity. Improvement came slowly as a result of the gradual elimination of superfluous activity. The raccoon mastered 7 different devices of one problem, but not in sequence as did the monkeys. Primates were highly superior to birds and lower mammals in speed of learning, but their method of solving the problems was much the same. In fact, human subjects on the first trial of solving the serial lock took as long as monkeys. "Problem boxes" for man, beast, or bird, which must be solved by patterns of muscular coordination, are not the means of testing reasoning ability.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2591. Beach, Frank A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Payday for primates.* *Nat. Hist.*, 1947, 56, 448-451.—Trained young chimpanzees learned to operate specially built slot machines which delivered their choice—a ripe grape, or 2 grapes, or a drink of water—according to the color of the "coin"—a poker chip. A 4th clip allowed a "piggy-back" ride on the scientist's shoulders. These experiments demonstrated a response to chips as symbols or

temporary substitutes for food or other biologically useful rewards.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2592. Cowgill, Donald O. (*U. Wichita, Kans.*) Variant meanings of the terms conditioning and conditioned response. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 247-255.—Definitions and usage of the terms "conditioning," "conditioned response," and "conditioned reflex" were examined in 71 text and reference books. Half gave no definitions though frequent use was made of the terms. "About one-third of those who define the terms strictly as a substitute stimulus process, commit notable violations of their definition. . . . Of those not defining terms . . . about two-thirds use the terms more broadly than a strict substitute stimulus definition would permit. . . . The present state of contradictory, inconsistent, and inexact usage, [which although recognizing cause and effect merely substitutes other terms for learning, contributes] no particular understanding of the psychological processes by which the cause produces the effect" with the result that conditioning and related terms have "little communicative value." 22 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2593. Grzimek, B. Gedächtnisversuche mit Elefanten. (Memory experiments with elephants.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1944, 6, 126-140.—Four circus elephants served as subjects in delayed response experiments. In the first experiment, they had to choose among 5 identical boxes the one in which a piece of food had been placed before their eyes: the immediate choice gave 76% correct results; a delay of a few seconds sufficed to lower the percentage of successes, and, in the best gifted animal, the duration of the memory did not extend beyond 15 seconds. In the second kind of experiment, food was placed in a receptacle fastened to the extremity of a board lying on the ground: the choice was limited here to one of the three identical boards. Beyond 45 seconds the choice was made by chance. On the contrary, the elephants remembered easily the place (always the same), where they had found food the previous days. It is here a question of memory for places and not, as in the preceding cases, of memory for events.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2594. Mathis, Maurice. (*Pasteur Institute, Tunis.*) La fauconnerie et les réflexes conditionnels. (Falconry and conditioned reflexes.) *Pr. méd.*, 1948, 56, 466-468.—The authors see an exemplification of conditioned reflexes in the training of the sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus punicus*), a bird of prey utilized by falconers in the region of Cap Bon in Tunisia. Young sparrow-hawks are trained in the summer and in autumn they are employed in the hunt, and then given their liberty. It is not profitable to feed them all winter, in as much as in summer one can procure as many young as one may need. Only the large females are trained for the chase, the male being unsuited for it.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2595. Morsh, Joseph E., & Stannard, A. F. B. Studies in International Morse Code. VI. Speed calculations for International Morse Code. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 62-70.—This article describes a

simplified method for calculating and expressing speed codes.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2596. Schnabel-Deichert, Wilhelmine. Der Unterschied zwischen Assoziation und Sensibilisierung bei Arthropoden. (The difference between association and sensitization in arthropods.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1943, 30, 194-226.—Sgonina's experiments in 1939 to the effect that appearances of training in lower animals are due to a simple sensitization and v. Borell's distinction of two processes in such learning: sensitization and association, prompted the author to study the matter in several species namely: the *Cyclops insignis* in which were found both processes; *Limnesia*, *Hydrophantis ruber*, in which learning was proven without the phenomenon of sensitization; *Oncoiulus foetidus* and *Cylindroiulus teutonicus*, in which learning was shown to be without the phenomenon of sensitization.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

[See also abstracts 2987, 3001.]

THINKING & IMAGINATION

2597. Chastaing, Maxime. La cohérence des rêves. (The coherence of dreams.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41, 350-373.—The cartesian doubt on the possibility of distinguishing with certainty waking experience from dream illusion is echoed by the author. He presents and analyzes typical dreams to illustrate their internal consistency, consistency with other dreams, and consistency with reality. He regards the dream experience as a perception rather than an image, and argues against the possibility of explaining dreaming in terms of day-dreaming, to which it is related only in name. Nor can the self which dreams be considered something distinct from the waking self: its logic and its memories are the same; it may recognize yet accept and even rationalize absurdities; it is not exclusively prone to error since the waking self, too, sometimes accepts as reality the vivid experiences of the dreamer. The psychologist's scrutiny of dreams thus unearths a problem for the epistemologist.—*M. Sheehan.*

2598. Hermann, I. Studien zur Denkpsychologie. (Studies in the psychology of thinking.) *Acta Psychol., Hague*, 1940, 5, 22-102.—In this work of psychoanalytic tendency the author, after an introduction concerning the qualitative differences in thinking, considers at length the problem of the existence of definite connections between thought-formations and other psycho-biological factors. For him, these connections can be considered, in the dynamic-causal sense, in the sense of a "directing force," or in the sense of a congruent representation. He enumerates the following cases of connections: (1) connections determined by instinctive tendencies; (2) connections between thought-formations and biological processes; (3) connections between thought-formations and that which has been experienced; (4) connections between thought-formations and peripheral processes of the hand; (5)

connections between thought-formations and the society; (6) connections between thought-formations and a sensory modality; (7) connections between theories of thinking and theories or experiences which are related to another domain of cognition. The author expounds a theory of the relations between the intellectual processes and the instinctive processes.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2599. Jung, C. G. *Über psychische Energetik und das Wesen der Träume.* (Psychic energy and dream interpretation.) Zurich: Rascher, 1948. 311 p. 15.50 Swiss fr.—This is the 2nd part of a treatise on energy of the soul. There are explanations of the author's theory of complexity, interpretation of dreams, and the dynamic energy of the soul, which must have expression in some form, and which therefore operates through the unconscious. The basic problem of psychological energy is that of the unconscious, although exact tendencies of the unconscious cannot be predicted nor foreseen. Dynamic variations of associated influences on the unconscious are regression, progression, extraversion and introversion, symbolic speech, sex maladjustment, etc. The chaotic and complicated life of to-day has resulted in maladjustment and frustration, due to thwarting of normal drives and instincts, and inhibitions live on in the unconscious which are manifested in the form of dreams. Dynamic energy is stored and must have an outlet in some form. Sex inhibition may cause disintegrated personality when the individual is forced to comply to culture's demands in a subordinate position, and, since reality has thwarted these drives, phantasy may be a means of achieving desires. Even the intellect may be sublimated. Dreams, as unconscious phenomena, may be latent, distorted, materialistic, symbolic, dramatic, displaced, condensed or elaborated, and, as stated previously, without any explanation of tendencies.—O. I. Jacobsen.

INTELLIGENCE

2600. Bernhardt, Karl S., Northway, Mary L., & Tatham, Catherine M. (U. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.) The effect of added thiamine on intelligence and learning with identical twins. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 58-61.—One member in each pair of 36 pairs of identical twins was given 2 mg. daily of thiamine for 4.5 months. Both members were tested at the start and end of the study with various tests, including the Binet, Gates vocabulary, and arithmetic achievement. The twins showed a high degree of correspondence in test performance both at the beginning and end of the 4.5-month period. In no case were differences completely statistically significant.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

[See also abstract 2988.]

PERSONALITY

2601. Angyal, Andras. The holistic approach in psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 178-182.—The holistic approach seeks to understand the

person on the basis of his organization. An organization cannot be described in terms of one-to-one relations but in terms of systems. Systems are types of order, arrangements of parts according to a unifying principle, the system principle. An item functions as part of a whole through the occupancy of a position; it has a positional value within the structure of the whole. Personality organization is a hierarchy of systems. Any constituent of personality may function as a part of several subsystems at the same time. Holistic determinism allows for more than one single effect; it determines only the range within which the effect will fall. In the life of the person interactions do take place not only in the direction, past-present-future, but also in the opposite direction. The law of continuous spread of system action states that only neighboring systems can affect each other in a hierarchy of systems. The holistic approach as outlined here does not contain assumptions about specific psychiatric phenomena but describes a way of thinking which the author believes is fruitful for the clarification of psychiatric problems.—R. D. Weils.

2602. Bayet, Alfred. Note sur l'histoire du mot "personne." (Note on the history of the word "personne.") *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41, 326-330.—The meanings which have attached to the French word, *personne* have been no less varied than those of the Latin *persona* and Greek *prosôpon* from which it has been traced. Although it was applied as early as the thirteenth century to an individual man or woman, its use in the same period to signify "role," and even earlier in the sense of "curé," anticipated the meaning of "personage" applied to it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its juridical meaning introduced by Bossuet "the slave . . . is not a person in the State," its sixteenth century collective meaning now obsolete but reflected in "personnel," and its grammatical meaning which allows its application even to things, further obscure the idea, and suggest to the author that the concept of individuality has emerged only with difficulty in a struggle between the tendency to concede personality to all human beings and that to limit it to the rich and powerful. The group confers upon or refuses individuality to its members; but even the individual appears at times to choose to remain submerged in the group—as witness the impersonal construction "one," frequently used for self-reference—when individuality is unassociated with a role of distinction, but signifies rather a nondescript element or type.—M. Sheehan.

2603. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) Psychopathology of "bargain hunters." *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 623-27.—A psychological analysis is made of bargain hunters, and certain personality characteristics in bargain hunters are discussed. The point is made that many people buy for the sake of a bargain and not for the sake of a need for the article. The analysis of the bargain hunters indicates that they have a constant need to outsmart others. They take more pleasure in the

negotiations of obtaining a bargain than in making an advantageous buy. They do not regret, however, that unconsciously this bargaining represents pseudo-aggressions toward someone else, usually a refusing or rejecting mother. Furthermore, these people become uninterested in the article they buy and gain pleasure only from the recollection of their alleged outsmarting of the other person.—G. A. Muench.

2604. Fiske, Donald W. Consistency of the factorial structures in personality ratings from different sources. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1948, 8(2), 149-150.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1948. Microfilm of complete manuscript 75 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1046.

2605. Hamley, H. R. (U. London.) Character formation in relation to education. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (see 23: 2754), 335-346.—The need for "religious humanism" is stressed if society is to build a healthy social organization in which its citizenry can overcome the present perplexity and confusion in ethics. Suggestions are made toward the development of such a character-building program. 18 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2606. Minkowski, E. A propos de l'analyse de soi. (Concerning analysis of self.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41, 331-344.—In contradistinction to the analysis implied in "Know thyself," which focuses upon the solidarity of mankind, is that other form which concerns itself with the individualizing features of personality. Self-analysis does not necessarily mean withdrawal from external reality. On the contrary, it normally fosters the progressive formation and affirmation of the self viewed against the backdrop of surrounding life which provides the fundamental normative image—the common property of humanity. Amour-propre is the forward-moving, realistic appraisal of the evolving self. Pride, or paranoiac hypertrophy of the self, on the other hand, represents an uncompromising rigidity of attitude toward the self, which is thereby alienated from the common human heritage, and becomes immobilized in the reaction of hostility. In apparent opposition to this fault stands the virtue of modesty, which, however, cannot in its extreme form be considered as atrophy or hypotrophy of the self, but rather as affectation. Paranoia and hypochondria are alike classified by the author as defects on the primitive, structural level of personality rather than on the emotional plane, the self-in-formation in both cases having reacted to apparent threat from the world or the body by rigidity and hypertrophy.—M. Sheehan.

2607. Mott, Francis J. A prenutritional libidinal stage. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 656-666.—This article is the first of two articles concerning the libido and how it is rooted deep in the nature of the cosmos. In this article the author traces briefly the establishment of a prenutritional stage of a libidinal organization. He attempts to show what is in-

volved in the breakdown of the libidinal organization when it is subsequently reintegrated on the nutritional level. Consequently the nature and the scope of the libido must be extended, since it is a primary force that works upon the individuals—unfelt and unseen, out of the very space-time structure of the cosmos.—G. A. Muench.

2608. Newman, Israel. (Augusta State Hosp., Me.) Character types. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 372-382.—Re-examination of Jung's and Kretschmer's character types in the light of current clinical experience reveals that both are not only inadequate but frequently misleading. A new classification is proposed, based on 2 factors: dynamia (degree of activity or sensitivity) and phrenia (evenness of distribution of dynamic capacities). A nine-fold classification is derived through the use of the prefixes hyper, meso, and hypo. This formulation may be applied to normal as well as psychopathic individuals, and it facilitates an understanding of the behavior of various types of people both as individuals and as social units.—E. M. L. Burckhard.

2609. Schiller, L. Ganzheitliche Auffassung und Persönlichkeitstypus. (Global perception and personality-type.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 153, 43-80.—Different models of the Müller-Lyer and Sander's parallelogram illusions were presented to subjects with the direction that they regulate the length of one line so that it appeared equal to the other. The same subjects were given the Rorschach test. Two types of responses to the illusion were found distinguished as global and analytic perception. There was a correlation of .73 between the classes of subjects on the two illusion tests. Rorschach responses interpreted in terms of global and analytic perception did not agree with the similar type on the illusions. 90 percent of subjects sensitive to color in the Rorschach showed global responses to the geometrical tests; 70 percent of subjects responding to form in the Rorschach indicated the analytic responses to the illusions.—(Rewritten from *Année psychol.*)

2610. Strunz, K. Ueber die "vertikale" Ordnung der seelischen Dispositionen. Ein Beitrag zur psychologischen Schichttheorie. (On the "vertical" classification of psychic dispositions. A contribution to the theory of psychological strata.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 103-202.—The notion of more or less deep strata, borrowed by modern psychology from geology, has been applied to the study of personality. The strata are conceived as partial structures in the whole which constitutes the personality. A deeper stratum is genetically anterior to a more superficial stratum. The development can be conceived in different manners which the author symbolizes by geometrical schemas.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2611. Sumner, F. C. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) Neurotic tendency and socio-economic status of Negro college women. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 291.—Results for 205 students on the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and Simms Score Card for Socio-Economic Status show no significant

differences "in socio-economic status between the most neurotic and least neurotic of Negro college women."—*J. C. Franklin.*

2612. Wolff, Werner. (*Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.*) *Diagrams of the unconscious; handwriting and personality in measurement, experiment and analysis.* New York: Grune & Stratton, 1948. xiv, 423 p. \$8.00.—Perception seems to have an influence upon our movement pattern and, movement being a basic expression of the organism, we should expect movement to be influenced by psychological processes. The basic hypothesis of this work is that in writing or artistic expression man not only communicates his conscious thought but also his underlying thought, a biopsychological pattern of which he is unconscious and by which graphic movement becomes a "diagram of the unconscious." There is a further inference that graphic movements reveal certain consistencies which cannot be explained by chance, nor by learning, nor by imitation of a set pattern. These manifestations of the unconscious are the same in all media of expression (according to Freud). There is an attempt made to discover basic consistency in symmetry, rhythm, and configuration of movement as expressing unity of the personality (according to Gestalt). From these assumptions, the result of seventeen years of research, the author formulates a schematic method for diagnosing personality. 474-item bibliography.—*L. R. Steiner.*

[See also abstracts 2485, 2646, 2705, 2723, 2980.]

AESTHETICS

2613. Atkin, I. *The experiment of Dr. Moreau.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 667-671.—A psychological analysis of H. G. Wells' *Island of Dr. Moreau* is presented. The point is made that the book has not received the recognition it should because its psychological implications have not been understood. A suggestion is made that this book proves to be a key to the motivation of H. G. Wells' later works and points out his alternating moods of pessimism and optimism. As long as a large number of human beings have faith that the human organism can and will change for the better, then does the hope for a saner world remain a practical possibility.—*G. A. Muench.*

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

2614. Allen, Frederick H. *The infant becomes a person.* *Philad. Med.*, 1947, 42, 957-960.—In the infant the process of becoming a person is a two-way process. Two forces are operating: the infant seeks to preserve his individuality, to assert his wants and ideas; the parent representing the culture seeks to mold him to fit into a world that requires that he have a great deal of similarity to others. These two forces must come into harmony and not into opposition. For that it is necessary that the infant become a

person under the guiding influence of social forces which allow and favor individuality while requiring the individual to be a social person contributing to the general welfare.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2615. Bellido, Mercedes Rodrigo. *Psicología del preescolar; desarrollo de la conducta humana normal de los 3 a 7 años de edad.* (Psychology of the pre-school child; the development of normal conduct from 3 to 7 years of age.) *Pediat. Amér., Méx.*, 1947, 5, 137-147.—The psychology of the pre-school child from 3 to 6 or 7 years of age is discussed from 4 standpoints: motor development; mental development; emotional development; social development. The exposition relies largely upon the findings of the Geneva School (Claparède and Piaget).—*F. C. Sumner.*

2616. Bender, Ralph Edward. *The development of a problem check list and a demonstration of its use in planning rural youth programs.* In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47.* Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 43-52.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2617. Benjamin, Zoë. (*U. Sydney, Australia.*) *The emotional problems of childhood; a book for parents and teachers.* London: University of London Press, 1948. xi, 178 p. 7s. 6d.—In this popularly written guidebook for parents the general principles involved in the experiences of the child in the family are discussed, problem-situations that can arise for parents with children of all ages described, and methods of handling such problems considered. 32 references.—*J. L. Gewirtz.*

2618. Cohen, Barbara, & Kapnek, Joanne. (*Dept. Public Welfare, Philadelphia, Pa.*) *When the family meets for meals.* *J. Home Econ.*, 1948, 40, 577-578.—The effect of absence from the family assembly at meal time over a period of one week upon the personality and family adjustment of 60 high school seniors was studied by means of the California Test of Personality, Secondary Series. An upward trend in both the average personality scores and the average "family relations" scores was shown as the number of meals per week shared by the entire family increased. These mean differences were significant when the students having 12 or more meals with their whole family were compared with those having 5 or less. Analysis in terms of the absence of either the father or mother from meals yielded no statistically significant results.—*A. F. deGroat.*

2619. Cole, Luella. *Psychology of adolescence.* (3rd ed.) New York: Rinehart, 1948. xv, 650 p. \$4.00.—The present revision follows the plan of the earlier editions (see 16: 3830) in presenting a comprehensive survey of adolescent development in all its aspects, with approximately equal emphasis upon each growth area. Substantial illustrative materials—case histories, anecdotes, personal reminiscences—are incorporated in the text. The inclusion of recent and more extensive studies constitutes the principal change in the present edition. The reading list of novels and biographies exemplifying phases and

problems of development has been brought up to date. There is an added appendix assembling lists of exercises and projects for each chapter. The organization of subject matter is as follows: introduction; physical development, 2 chapters; emotional development, 3 chapters; social development, 4 chapters; moral development, 2 chapters; intellectual development, 5 chapters; conclusion.—R. G. Strassburger.

2620. Devereux, George. *The Mohave neonate and its cradle*. *Primitive Man*, 1948, 21, 1-18.—The duration of cradling is uncertain but the practice is definitely associated with the child's sleep. The child is immobilized by placing it in the cradle, which is carried on the hip. As a rule the cradled child is not rocked but lullabies are used to lull the child to sleep. Most children suffer from insomnia only when ill or upset. The child is also cradled when it is carried somewhere, even when not asleep. "While only concrete psychoanalytic investigations could establish a definite genetic nexus between the wide field of vision afforded the infant immobilized in its propped-up cradle, and the Mohave Indian's conspicuous capacity for relaxed alertness, common sense suggests that the cradle provides a postural security which would tend to counteract the infant's basic fear of loss of support, and thus contribute to some extent to the psychological security of the personality-as-a-whole."—E. A. Rubinstein.

2621. English, O. Spurgeon. *Adolescence*. *Philad. Med.*, 1947, 42, 1025-1026.—Adolescence, instead of being one of the happiest and most constructive times in life of every person, is too frequently spoiled by adults who make the period more full of conflict than necessary. Adults fear that the adolescent will not grow up to be a worker, that he will not be sufficiently obedient, co-operative or grateful, that he will go astray sexually. These and many other fears on the part of adults cause the parent to be too frequently admonishing, scolding, criticizing. In general, the parent acts too often as a brake on all the adolescent's strivings to choose a vocation and the educational preparation for it, to emancipate himself, to make friends with opposite sex, to integrate himself.—F. C. Sumner.

2622. Gentry, Elizabeth F., & Aldrich, C. Anderson. *Rooting reflex in the newborn infant: incidence and effect on it of sleep*. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 75, 528-539.—The effect of such factors as age, hunger, satiety, and wakefulness upon the rooting reflex (stimulation of infant's cheek by constant or moving pressure of a person's finger causes baby to turn his head toward the finger and to open his mouth) was studied in 71 newborn infants.—L. Long.

2623. Glaser, Kurt. *Semi-self-demand feeding schedule for prematurely born infants*. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 75, 309-315.—118 prematurely born infants, reared on a semi-self-demand feeding schedule, were observed. The babies have shown a progress in growth (height and weight) which compares favorably with data obtained by other investigators using different methods of feeding. The

feeding method proved successful in affording emotional satisfaction to the mothers.—L. Long.

2624. Hogben, Hamilton, Waterhouse, J. A. H., & Hogben, Lancelot. *Studies on puberty, Part I*. *Brit. J. soc. Med.*, 1948, 2, 29-42.—In this study it is sought to give a picture of the sequence of changes associated with puberty in both sexes, with special reference to sexual dimorphism, and to examine variability with reference to both the onset and the duration of each phase in a relatively homogeneous population sample. Direct observation was made of the subjects (900 girls and 850 boys of whom 662 records of the girls and 642 of the boys were wholly satisfactory) who were of a relatively homogeneous population with respect to socio-economic level. Taking the median age of the menarche (girls) and the median age of occlusion of the inguinal canal (boys) the relation of the following criteria of puberty were studied: axillary hair, pubic hair, voice, mammary glands and physical measurements. Of these criteria enlargement of the neck is found most characteristic of male sexual development; widening of the pubic region is found most characteristic of female sexual development.—F. C. Sumner.

2625. Josselyn, Irene M. (*Inst. Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.*) *Psychosocial development of children*. New York: Family Service Assoc. America, 1948. 134 p. \$1.75.—The psychodynamics of maturation are reviewed from a psycho-analytic point of view. Psychiatric concepts describing the psychological development of individuals are related to techniques of case work. For each stage of development, from infancy to adulthood, the normal pattern is discussed as well as the causes and manifestations of various deviations from the normal pattern with which a case worker might have to deal. Therapeutic measures, as presently available, are briefly discussed. Essentially this booklet represents an outgrowth of a course on child development and is arranged in schematic form to serve as a syllabus for psychiatric social workers. References are grouped under several heads, including child development, psychotherapy, psychiatric and psycho-analytic theory, and the cultural influences on personality. 179-item bibliography.—E. W. Gruen.

2626. Kafka, G. *Anmerkungen zum Begriff des Spieles in Anschluss an J. Huizingas "Homo ludens"*. (Remarks on the concept of play with reference to the "Homo ludens" of J. Huizinga.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 287-318.—This is a criticism of Huizinga's book. The present author reproaches him for not having limited sufficiently the notion of play. Neither freedom nor joyful tonality are peculiar to play; obedience to rules is not an universal character of play. The expression "play has its end in itself" is equivocal and requires explanation. Every activity, even if it tends merely to a satisfaction, has its end in a distinct result of this activity itself. But in play this result does not have utilitarian value. It results from this that the majority of activities which are qualified as functional plays are

not genuine plays but manifestations which tend to place the child, by way of groping experimentation, in a state of obtaining certain results from his body and from instruments on which his body acts.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2627. Lambert, Clara. *Play: a yardstick of growth.* New York: Play Schools Ass., 1948. 40 p. 25¢.—This pamphlet aims to show that play is the way of emotional growth, of feeling one's way into life and reaching toward the work that eventually becomes the adult job. The examples and illustrations employed are based on the experiences of teachers and children during the summer months, after school, Saturdays, and school holidays. These hours between school and family life require satisfactions, as part of children's daily life, so that the children may grow into normal adults in spite of the insecurity and confusion of the adult world. Children from middle-class and underprivileged homes require enrichment of their play, for development. It is, therefore, necessary to build an environment that will afford food for continuous growth the year round. This the play schools are endeavoring to do.—G. E. Bird.

2628. McCreary, John. (*Bates Coll., Lewiston, Me.*) *Child guidance.* *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1949, 45, 154-163.—Although the emphasis in child rearing has changed from discipline to guidance, there is still need for control, which may be direct or indirect. The total familial environment, which must be serene, affects the mental health of the child, and guidance must be unobtrusive and should decrease with age and as the child learns to meet situations more adequately.—W. L. Wilkins.

2629. Mauco, Georges. (*Académie de Paris.*) *De l'inconscient à l'âme enfantine.* (The subconscious in the mind of the child.) Paris: Editions Psyché, 1948. 229 p. Fr. 300.—The main topics treated are the general characteristics of the child's mental activity both conscious and subconscious, the presentation of his world, and his moral judgment. Up to the age of 3 his thinking is autistic, with an absence of reflection. At about 6 or 7 he is egocentric. From 7 to 8 he begins to socialize his thought, gradually becoming more conscious of himself in relation to others, and capable of altruism and objectivity. From 11 to 12 he can be completely socialized and capable of formal thinking, introspection, and strong objectivity. Between intellectual and affective development definite parallelism exists as two complementary aspects of psychic activity. Although the conscious and the subconscious are inextricably mingled, the psychology of the subconscious has opened new vistas for the educator, whose knowledge of the child is greatly clarified by the discoveries of psychoanalysis.—G. E. Bird.

2630. Minnesota, University. *Institute Child Welfare.* Supplement to annotated bibliography of the publications of the Institute of Child Welfare, 1937-1947. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1948. 58 p.—This bibliography includes 172 items,

each with an annotation or abstract, of scientific and technical publications from the Institute. In addition there are lists of the Institute of Child Welfare Monograph series, reading courses for parents, books resulting from Institute activities, and popular articles.—C. M. Louttit.

2631. Pearson, Gerald H. J. *The child adapts to reality.* *Philad. Med.*, 1947, 42, 1129-1132.—One of the two basic problems of adjustment facing the human being throughout his life is that of adapting himself to reality both external and internal. If reality is pleasant, it is readily accepted. Only if reality is unpleasant, does conflict arise. Faced by an unpleasant external reality, the individual may attempt to change it—a course which is the most effective method of resolving conflict. The first stage in the child's development of an ability to deal with reality lies in the child's gradually increasing capacity to learn about and to realize his internal reality (his own body with its needs and physical characteristics and his own urges). The second stage lies in the development of his ability to accept the more unpleasant parts of both external and internal reality so that he will desire to deal with it himself if possible. The best way to aid the child to adaptation to reality is not to shield him from reality as exemplified in "momism" but to let him face reality and through trial and error learn how to profit from the unpleasant consequences of his errors.—F. C. Sumner.

2632. Prevey, Esther E. (*Kansas City (Mo.) Public Schools.*) *Children need parents.* *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 206-209.—Parenthood is a responsibility requiring much preparation and work for successful functioning in ten essential areas. Children depend on parents for physical well-being, security, affection and friendliness, a place where they belong, help in emotional and social growth, and the development of worthwhile attitudes, appropriate guidance, and experiences in freedom and control. Parents must be mature and up-to-date to meet their responsibilities.—G. H. Johnson.

2633. Sadler, William S. (*533 Diversey Pkwy, Chicago, Ill.*) *Adolescence problems; a handbook for physicians, parents, and teachers.* St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1948. 466 p. \$4.75.—The usual problems of adolescent adjustment are grouped and discussed under the following sections: (1) Psychological and emotional life (7 chapters); (2) home and family life (5 chapters); (3) education and schools (4 chapters); (4) social and economic adjustments (4 chapters); (5) sex problems and moral adjustments (2 chapters); (6) abnormalities of adolescence (3 chapters). There is a reference list of 52 titles, mostly general in character.—R. C. Strassburger.

2634. Sloane, Paul. *Mother and baby.* *Philad. Med.*, 1947, 42, 683-688.—Modern parents train their babies to prepare for the worst, by curbing the natural impulses of the latter. The human infant in the first year of life should not have to meet frustration and privation which make for exaggerated tension and stimulate latent defense activities, such as

crying too much. Normal and healthy growth of the human personality depends on an early feeling of security and a gratification of instinctual aims and on a movement from primitive self-interest and self-indulgence towards a later attachment and adaptation to the grown up world. The author discusses in this light what constitutes a good mother, the child's requirements and the psychological aspects of the child's development.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2635. Wallace, William J. (*Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.*) **Infancy and childhood among the Mohave Indians.** *Primitive Man*, 1948, 21, 19-38.—Infancy and childhood are pleasant. Infancy is characterized by great indulgence in which no training is forced. The child learns a great deal simply through exposure to domestic and community environment. Child care is good although somewhat casual and there is ample freedom for play. From an early age the children are regarded by parents and other adults as rational beings important in perpetuating tribal and cultural continuity. These methods foster a sound, balanced personality.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

[See also abstracts 2578, 2774, 2828, 2884, 2979, 2980, 2988, 2997, 2998, 3005.]

MATURITY & OLD AGE

2636. Butler, Pierce. **Socialvård och personlighetsvård.** (Social security and personal security.) *Menneske og Miljø*, 1948, 3, 3-10.—The author reviews the strides of progress in the field of security and social betterment laws, commencing with the meager beginnings in 1871, when laws concerning the abnormal, the poor and aged, were of chief concern, to 1906, 1918, 1932 and finally 1948, when outstanding social reform occurred through enactment of the pension law, which benefitted many classes. Of particular interest to-day is the study of security attitudes and feelings due to changes in social reform. The new pension law of 1948 (in Sweden) is explained, and also what it will mean. The author cautions against weaknesses and mistakes, which can be made, and states that the tendencies may be experimental, but that this is necessary in order to move in the right direction. The effect upon mental health and security, is mentioned, which, combined with an occupational therapy may result in a development of social and medical motivation which can spread and become "contagious." The progress in this security is due to the laws and the organization for enforcing them. Both state and community have shown an interest in social betterment, and the outstanding example is given as that of Stockholm, which, it is hoped, will be followed by other communities.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

2637. Hall, C. E. (*U. Texas, Med. Branch, Galveston.*) **Age and the endocrine glands.** *Tex. Rep. Biol. Med.*, 1948, 6, 321-336.—The literature pertaining to changes in endocrine glands in senescence: thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, ovaries, testes, hypophysis, pancreas, kidneys. The repro-

ductive capacity of the female gonads is lost long before signs of advanced age and accessory structures as the vagina, mammae, and uterus undergo atrophic changes. Yet nervous, digestive, respiratory, and other systems continue to function. It is safe to say that neither any single endocrine gland nor any combination of them may be held solely responsible for the physical ravages characteristic of old age, although they undoubtedly play a contributory role. The endocrines are themselves the victims of decreased blood supply owing to generalized vascular sclerosis and their consequent decreased efficiency plays a contributory part in the atrophic and degenerative changes which ensue. Also the decline in endocrine activity may be a response to slowing bodily functions.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2638. Kraus, Hertha. (*Bryn Mawr Coll., Bryn Mawr, Pa.*) **Community planning for the aged; outline of a working hypothesis.** *J. Geront.*, 1948, 3, 129-140.—An annotated check list of organized public improvements is presented as the basis of a working hypothesis for the next steps in community organization for the social welfare of all, with special emphasis on aged people. Employment, income, homes, health, education, and use of leisure time are the major areas around which discussion centers. 41 references.—*R. W. Beebe.*

2639. (No abstract.)

[See also abstracts 2498, 2811.]

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2640. Carter, Launor F., & Nixon, Mary. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) **An investigation of the relationship between four criteria of leadership ability for three different tasks.** *J. Psychol.*, 1949, 27, 245-261.—The leadership potentials of 100 high school men were assessed by 4 criteria: a leaderless group work-task situation, ratings by high school supervisory personnel, nominations by fellow students, and activity records. The subjects' potentialities were measured with respect to 3 different types of tasks: intellectual, clerical, and mechanical. The intercorrelations were relatively low, particularly between the work-task situation and the 3 less objective criteria. The best correlation was between supervisors' ratings and nominations by fellow students.—*R. W. Husband.*

2641. (No abstract.)

2642. (No abstract.)

2643. Fisher, Luke Francis. **A philosophy of social leadership according to Thomistic principles: a study in social philosophy.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1948. ix, 148. \$1.75.—This dissertation reviews the physical, psychological, and social literature on leadership and the basic philosophies involved. The nature of man as individual, as person, as social and moral being, according to the philosophy of St. Thomas is considered and related to problems of progress, equality and inequality, imitation, and applied to leadership

in the family, in education, in politics and in the church. Seven contemporary world leaders are studied as illustrations.—W. L. Wilkins.

2644. Gregg, Dorothy, & Williams, Elgin. The dismal science of functionalism. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1948, 50, 594-611.—Classical economics and functionalism in anthropology as theoretical systems result in justifying the social status quo. Both are hedonistic in affirming that man seeks gratification of his impulses, regard customs as necessary means to achieve human goals of satisfaction, and agree that customs (or prices) form an harmonious equilibrium which tends to preserve itself. Such a view leads anthropologists to cultural relativism and is incompatible with the actual partisan role which social scientists play in the present world. To avoid this impasse, functionalists should distinguish between customs or institutions which are desirable on the basis of scientific criteria from those which persist because of traditional values.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2645. (No abstract.)

2646. Kelley, Ray R., & Johnson, Paul E. (Boston U., Mass.) Emotional traits in pacifists. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 275-286.—Intensive case histories of 6 and personality test results of 50 conscientious objectors (World War II) were examined to "discover, examine, and evaluate" motivational and emotional factors which might distinguish pacifists from nonpacifists. "No single factor could account for . . . conscientious objection" and although ideomotional factors do strongly influence conscientious objection the wide range and large variation found indicate that conscientious objectors "present the usual differences which may be expected in [unselected] young American manhood."—J. C. Franklin.

2647. Link, Henry C., & Freiberg, Albert D. (Psychological Corp., New York.) The 97th Psychological Barometer. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 443-451.—Questions on the following topics were included in the 97th Psychological Barometer: faith in government vs. faith in business management; free high school and college education; anti-Communism in the U. S. A.; oleomargarine tax; profits; relative standing of various organizations. For most questions, results are given for socio-economic group, non-union and union, geographic area, and sex. The sampling method used is described.—C. G. Browne.

2648. Lowenthal, Leo, & Guterman, Norbert. (Inst. Soc. Res., New York.) Portrait of the American agitator. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 417-429.—Statements of agitators (Gerald L. K. Smith, Fr. Charles E. Coughlin, Court Asher, et al.) were analyzed and characteristics were found in which these men differed from reformers and revolutionaries. They (1) used broad grievances that took in every area of social life; (2) pointed out persons or groups, not objective structures, as the cause of troubles; (3) used a variety of grievances; and (4) articulated and directed the often unexpressed feelings of a group. They were vague about causes of injustice and made no attempt to relieve the

conditions, rather, they emphasized the unrest. Such agitators should receive attention as symptoms of basic social disorganization and not merely dismissed as lunatics.—H. F. Rothe.

2649. McCreary, John K. (Bates Coll., Lewiston, Me.) The psychology of morality. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 212-223.—"Passing through the stages of egocentrism and moral constraint to the stage of democratic mutual respect, the individual reveals an evolution which is at once a conditioning process and an emergence of autonomous emancipation from lower level motivation. The far-reaching importance of personality formation in the psychological determination of morality and value-experience is evident . . . The traditional authoritarian concepts of morality, whether politically or religiously based, do not reach the level of human dignity and responsibility implied in the democratic way of life; this way, as has been seen, is grounded in the concrete relations of human beings from their earliest years." Principles basic to a democratic morality are: freedom, equality, independence, and personal representation.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2650. Masserman, Jules H. Psychological medicine and world affairs. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (see 23: 2754), 412-439.—The author's 4 biodynamic principles of behavior are defined, illustrated for the individual case, and applied to the reactions of modern political groups. The principle of substitute behavior, to illustrate, is analyzed with reference to the regressive reactions of German and Russian citizenry who submitted to "a glorified parental image," and to the tendency to treat in fantasy the universe as one "wishes it to be" as illustrated by the academic emphasis in American upon "Great Books." The specialists in psychological medicine, "as experienced therapists of anxiety-ridden men," can help cure the world's ills best by influencing its leaders in sound policy-making. 29 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2651. Nissen, Carl Andrew. A study of the relation between degree of social acceptance and selected social factors for the upper social class in a midwestern city. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 275-280.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2652. (No abstract.)

2653. Smith, Mapheus. (323 Second St., S. E., Washington, D. C.) Control interaction. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 263-273.—". . . all social behavior of organisms exhibit some degree of freedom and/or control of one or more over the other or others." Among men "personalized control interaction is more efficient than that based upon purely impersonal feelings," such as government, law, institutions. Moreover, "the rule in social interaction is limited freedom and limited control, with most cases having a larger proportion of control than of freedom." Derivative social control interaction makes possible "greater social cohesion and organization of effort" but it should deemphasize inhibitory

and increase evocative controls which will compensate the individual for loss of self-control by encouraging him "to seek satisfaction in positive, socially contributive behavior" with appropriately reinforced satisfactions and rewards.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2654. Walther, A. *Sozialanthropologie: die Wissenschaft vom Menschen als Gemeinschaftswesen.* (Social anthropology: science of man as a social being.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 231-238.—German thought has always been directed to the study of the interior life—on the contrary Anglo-Saxon thought, and especially American thought lean to the study of behavior. These tendencies have affected the conception which has been fashioned in these two cultural centers, of the science of human societies. The author insists upon the advantages of the objective viewpoint. He recognizes the limits of the method of the "understanding psychology" when it addresses itself to beings very different from the one who is seeking to understand them intuitively; he has made personal experience of them, in the course of long sojourns in the Orient and in the Far East. However, he does not abandon the idea of sympathetic understanding; but this method should intervene only after a preliminary study of the development and behavior of the human groups: it is that which he calls the genetic method. Behaviorism does not satisfy him: pure external observation, if it is not prolonged into sympathetic understanding, does not give answer to the question of the why of conducts which it observes.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

[See also abstracts 2605, 2986.]

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

2655. Benedict, Ruth. *Anthropology and the humanities.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1948, 50, 585-593.—The methods of science and the humanities in studying cultures are not mutually exclusive but complementary. Since the Renaissance humanities have studied cultural products, emphasized the holistic approach by regarding the subject in its total context and considered man a creative force whose acts have consequences for his own world. These interests are shared today with anthropologists who would gain by studying the humanities for insights.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

2656. Bevis, Joseph C. *Economical incentive used for mail questionnaire.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 492-493.—Use of a 25 cent war stamp as an incentive for replying to a mail questionnaire resulted in an 84% response, including one follow-up.—*H. F. Rothe.*

2657. Bower, Robert T. (Columbia U., New York.) *Opinion research and historical interpretation of elections.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 454-464.—The author presents examples of how closer cooperation between historians and social scientists (particularly pollsters) can result in a more meaningful history.—*H. F. Rothe.*

2658. England, L. R. (Mass-Observation, London.) *Capital punishment and open-end questions.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 412-416.—Three British opinion survey agencies recently conducted polls on the same subject: attitude toward capital punishment. They used different question wordings and different question designs and obtained somewhat different results. Various possible reasons for the discrepancies are analyzed. The basic reason appeared to be that one poll used open-end questions and the other two used dichotomous questions. The open-end questions revealed 11% of the sample had decided on an intermediate position on the issue—not to be confused with a "don't know" answer. The importance of question wording is brought out by these studies.—*H. F. Rothe.*

2659. Kornhauser, Arthur. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *Experience with a poll of experts: the problems and the possibilities.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 399-411.—During 1945-46 a series of mail polls was made on a sample of experts and their opinions on 12 social problems. The writer discusses some of the criticisms of such "polls of experts" and concludes that the fundamental resistance to these polls is the recognition that social experts are a threat to the traditional—to established power and privilege. This interpretation, if correct, is "perhaps the strongest argument why such polls should be conducted."—*H. F. Rothe.*

2660. Manfield, Manuel N. *A pattern of response to mail surveys.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 493-495.—The experience of the V.A. with mail surveys has indicated a rather consistent pattern of returns. About half of all returns were received by the third day; about three-fourths by the fifth day; and about nine-tenths by the tenth day. The author suggests control and tabulation procedures for other researchers to use when studying this phenomenon so that comparability in the data may be achieved.—*H. F. Rothe.*

2661. Strunk, Mildred. [Ed.] *The quarter's polls.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 530-577.

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

2662. Domarus, Eilhard von. *Anthropology and psychotherapy.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 603-614.—Understanding psychotherapeutic difficulties requires knowledge of the development of the superego in various family constellations. To this end, cross-comparisons are made between Tibetan polyandrous societies, Japanese Okinawans, Christian Guamanians, and Gorer's analysis of American matriarchal society. Conclusions are: (1) polyandrous societies show ways of solving the Oedipus and related complexes which are totally different from our own ways; (2) the differential occurrence of psychoneurotic diseases in the Okinawans and Guamanians must be related to cultural differences; (3) pathological autopsy reports on Okinawans substantiate the theory that psychosomatic diseases may be prevented by a given mode of social life; (4) in the U. S. changes in "sociomental" attitudes

are necessary if psychotherapy is to succeed in adjusting the individual to the difficult requirements of a changing society.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2663. Hawley, Florence. An examination of problems basic to acculturation in the Rio Grande pueblos. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1948, 50, 612-624.—The institutional patterns of Indian pueblos, Spanish-American villages and American urban communities are seen as standing on a developmental gradient "with progressive secularization, loss of economic self-sufficiency and decrease of internal unity." This is represented by institutional diagrams which show the individual as moving from a peripheral point in the pueblos to a central point in the urban system of American life.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2664. Hippus, R. Die psychische Gruppenstruktur Jugendlicher aus deutschen Ehen und völkischen Mischehen. (The psycho-social structure of young people sprung from marriages between pure Germans and from mixed marriages.) *Z. Psychol.*, 1942, 154, 249-286.—The author has studied 2,750 persons belonging to families of the East of Germany which are composed of individuals of Polish, Galician, Estonian and Lithuanian origin. The social type is characterized in his opinion by a certain number of traits which he calls *themes* which are defined as central lines of conduct around which are grouped particular states of consciousness, and which manifest themselves in expressive behavior. The author divides these themes into 3 classes which correspond respectively to a primitive structure and to a differentiation or to a complication of this structure. These three kinds of structures present characteristic differences in frequency in pupils sprung from marriages between pure Germans and in those who are born of unions of Germans with foreigners. The author gives little evidence of the means by which he obtained the statistical data on which he bases so much theoretical interpretation.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2665. Jonassen, Christen T. The Norwegians in Bay Ridge: a sociological study of an ethnic group. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1948, 8 (2), 153-155.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, New York U., 1947. Microfilm of complete manuscript 673 p., \$8.42, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 977.

2666. Rife, David C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Genetic variability within a student population. *Amer. J. phys. Anthropol.*, 1948, 6, 47-62.—The frequencies of blood group genes, certain blood type genes, the Rh antigen, ability to taste phenyl-thiocarbamide, whorls on fingers, patterns on palms, and shades of hair color were observed in approximately 1850 persons. Chi-square values of differences in the white students grouped according to religion and in Negro students showed some significant inter-population differences. Negroes, Jews, Protestants, and Catholics showed ability to taste decreasing in that order. Jews were more frequently left-handed than Negroes or Protestants. Jews showed finger whorls more frequently than other groups. Protestants showed fewer patterns on second and fourth

interdigital areas of the palm than the other groups. Jews showed higher frequencies of dark hair than either Protestants or Catholics.—E. A. Rubinstein.

2667. Voget, Fred. Individual motivation in the diffusion of the Wind River Shoshone Sundance to the Crow Indians. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1948, 50, 634-646.—In 1941 Sundance ceremonies were performed for the first time in nearly 75 years on the Crow reservation. The reasons for its acceptance by the Crow are sought through biographical study of the principal persons involved. 4 of the 5 principals were dissatisfied with existing affairs, had rejected Christianity, were seeking solutions in native religion and through events were re-enforced in their direction.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

[See also abstracts 2611, 2620, 2635, 2698, 2984.]

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2668. Alexander, Leo. (Boston State Hosp., Mass.) Sociopsychologic structure of the SS; psychiatric report of the Nurnberg trials for war crimes. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1948, 59, 622-634.—Psychological factors underlying the organization and perpetuation of the SS of Nazi Germany are analyzed and examples of the application of these principles to control the constituency of the SS are given. The method used to break down superego values by propaganda is described. Examples of Nazi cruelty are cited and psychologically analyzed. It is the author's opinion that "the fundamental disturbance in the social-psychologic structure in Germany is an ego disturbance." The source of the disturbance is interpreted in terms of anxiety and aggression.—K. S. Wagoner.

2669. Alexander, Leo. (Tufts Coll. Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) War crimes—their social-psychological aspects. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 170-177.—War crimes are committed with group approval. During Hitler's regime, the master crime committed was the genocide of non-German peoples and useless or disloyal Germans. In this program, Himmler demanded and received cooperation of physicians and of German medical science. These and similar destructive drives ultimately spread within the ranks of the destroyers. The fact that a man cannot for long be a criminal in one type of relationship and be decent in another was clearly revealed by the sequence of events which followed during the German regime. The author concludes with his answer to the question, "What should a psychiatrist assigned to the United Nations be looking for in order to find out whether a destruction-aggressive outburst may be expected in any member nation." He lists 4 basic signs as significant: (1) prevalence of thinking in destructive rather than in ameliorative terms in dealing with social problems, (2) the prevalence of fear as a motivating influence, (3) the abolition of individual rights, and (4) the lack of freedom of information.—R. D. Weitz.

2670. Allin Smith, Wesley, & Allin Smith, Beverly. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Religious affiliation and

politico-economic attitude: a study of eight major U. S. religious groups. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 377-389.—Analysis of post-war survey data reveals (1) differences in socio-economic status and economic role among the 8 groups; (2) correlated with these differences are differences among the groups in politico-economic opinions and behavior; (3) politico-economic differences within a denominational group are associated with the socio-economic stratification within the group; and (4) the Jewish group, responding presumably to overwhelming cross-pressure, is a marked exception to these relationships between economic role and attitudes.—H. F. Rothe.

2671. Bassow, Whitman. *Izvestia looks inside U. S. A.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 430-439.—Copies of *Izvestia* were analyzed in 1945 and in the post-war period to determine the attitude toward the U. S. In each instance the opinions of the U. S. towards U. S. S. R. were reported to be favorable. Facts about the U. S. were favorable during the war and unfavorable and inaccurate afterwards.—H. F. Rothe.

2672. Griffith, Edward F. (*Middlesex Hosp., London.*) Marriage and family life. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (see 23: 2754), 154-178.—Sex problems in the modern family are selectively discussed from the psychoanalytic viewpoint and specific suggestions are given for their correction by the marriage counselor. 42 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2673. Ingersoll, Hazel L. (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*) A study of the transmission of authority patterns in the family. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1948, 38, 225-302.—An attempt was made in this study to establish a classification of parental authority patterns, to describe each class in detail, to trace the processes of authority transmission from one generation to the next, and to illustrate the transmission processes by using "ideal typical" cases. Three homogamous parental patterns were revealed: both husband and wife grew up in matricentric families, both reared in patricentric homes, both experienced balanced control in their homes. Two heterogamous parental patterns were isolated: homes in which husbands' parental control patterns were patricentric and the wives' were matricentric, and vice versa. In the homogamous marriages the tendency was toward the reproduction of the parental authority patterns. In the heterogamous marriages the tendency was toward equalitarian or balanced patterns. "... the evidence has convinced the investigator that the transmission of authority patterns is largely dependent upon the introjection of the parental authority roles. ... if we assume that the Equalitarian-Democratic relationship is desirable, we must foster that type of authority pattern in his childhood experience. The authority roles apparently are learned and therefore can be taught." Selected case histories are presented in some detail. 41 references.—G. G. Thompson.

2674. Kroeger, Henry J. The role of season in determining sports preferences. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 491-492.—Four polls in Iowa asked varying questions about the sport that people most enjoyed watching. Each time, despite the sport actually most prevalent at the time, baseball was the most popular sport.—H. F. Rothe.

2675. Mattox, George W. Dewey versus Stassen in Oregon. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 490-491.—Three surveys in Portland, prior to the primary on May 21, 1948, showed extreme fluctuations. On the first, Stassen led by about 2 to 1; on the second, Dewey led by 4 to 3; on the third Dewey's lead was diminishing. The debate on Communism between the two men apparently checked the pro-Stassen trend because the actual vote gave Dewey 56.3% of the vote as compared with the survey forecast of 54.3%. Each poll consisted of 600 interviews.—H. F. Rothe.

2676. Miller, J. Erroll. (*Lincoln U., Pa.*) Atypical voting behavior in Philadelphia. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 489-490.—"Most studies of voting behavior report a positive correlation between socio-economic level and electoral participation ... 'the better quarters that a citizen lives in, the more apt he is to vote in Presidential elections' ... with respect to the Negro population of Philadelphia, little relationship can be found between socio-economic status and electoral participation."—H. F. Rothe.

2677. Morgan, Roy. Last-minute changes in voting intention. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 470-480.—Errors in prediction after surveys are usually ascribed to faulty sampling, unexpected turnout of voters, or last-minute changes in voting intention. This article reports research into the third of these sources of error that was undertaken in Australia. It was concluded that the pollsters' errors were caused primarily by last-minute changes which were in turn probably induced by "How to Vote" cards issued outside the voting places. A technique for anticipating such last-minute biasing factors is suggested.—H. F. Rothe.

2678. Renou, Louis. Les origines de la notion de "mâyâ" dans la spéculation indienne. (The origins of the notion of "mâyâ" in Indian speculation.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41, 291-298.—Çankara's representation of *maya* as the illusion-creating force projected by *brahman*, the absolute Being and only reality, is at variance with other concepts found in the Vedic literature. Following the pantheistic tradition, the Upanishads concede reality to the world created and enveloped by *brahman*; it is not an illusion. In the Vedas, *mâyâ* at times signifies a device used either by the enemies of the gods, or by the gods themselves, to outwit their adversaries; but along with this negative and unfavorable connotation of deception or ruse can be found the more favorable meaning of creative act or achievement of something good. The author believes that this fundamental ambivalence has grown out of the merging of two roots (*mā-* to measure, and *mā-y-*

to change form) from which he traces the term. Çankara's Vedānta combines the two ideas in his creative but illusion-producing *māyā*.—*M. Sheehan*.

2679. Stapel, Jan, & De Jonge, W. J. Why vote communist? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 390-398.—Communists in Holland differ from the majority of the population in respect to religious beliefs, economic status, and various socio-political attitudes. The recent decline in Communist vote indicates that the voting preferences of many who vote Communist can be changed.—*H. F. Rothe*.

2680. Vernant, Jacques. La divination; contexte et sens psychologiques des rites et des doctrines. (Divination. Psychological background and meaning of the rites and doctrines.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1948, 41, 299-325.—Analysis of a variety of divination rites, including augury, haruspicy, Chinese divination by the shell of a tortoise, and the geomancy of the Dogons, leads the author to conclude that all alike reflect the human tendency of "symbolic objectivation," which disposes man to project upon the broader universe a structure analogous to that which he discerns in, and lifts concretely from, his immediate world of time and space. The altar, the temple, the town, province, kingdom, each represents the center of a wider sphere of which it is a consubstantial model. The relationships posited by Plato in his political theory, and in his elaborately drawn parallel between the nature of the individual and the nature of the world (*Timaeus*) represent the same sort of concrete symbolism. The essential kinship assumed between the microcosm and macrocosm allows the mind to progress from one object to another which it symbolizes, or to act upon one object through another, the former process being typical of divination, the latter of magic or alchemy. Although divination is yielding to science, instances of this concrete symbolic thinking may still be found in individual behavior and in religion.—*M. Sheehan*.

[See also abstracts 2618, 2690, 2983.]

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

2681. Ackerman, William C. (Columbia Broadcasting System, New York.) U. S. radio: record of a decade. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 440-454.—The past ten years have been a period of especially rapid development in the field of radio. This article points out the highlights and trends in this decade in a concise historical summary and indicates where radio is likely to stand tomorrow. Typical trends include increasing coverage, a wider role in public life, technological advances, and the problem of regulation.—*H. F. Rothe*.

2682. Coffin, Thomas E. (Hofstra Coll., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.) Television's effects on leisure-time activities. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 550-558.—Comparing the activities of matched groups of 137 television-owning families and 137 non-owning families, in a sample week, results show that the total participation in out-of-home activities was

24% less for television families. Owners are enthusiastic about television, even preferring the advertising to radio commercials. Television's influence was felt more strongly among the middle-class families than among those higher in the socioeconomic scale.—*C. G. Browne*.

2683. Henrikson, Ernest H. (U. Minn., Minneapolis.) A study of stage fright and the judgment of speaking time. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 532-536.—In a group of 75 college students, 95% believed that the more afraid a student is, the longer his speaking time will seem to him. The experimental results with 100 students indicated, however, that persons of all degrees of stage fright (judged by their own ratings) make errors in judging a period of inactive or speaking time, there being no significant tendency for degree of stage fright to correlate positively with an estimation of speaking time.—*C. G. Browne*.

2684. Kryter, K. D. (Washington U., St Louis, Mo.) Effects of high altitude on speech intelligibility. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 503-511.—A word articulation test score was used to study the relationship between altitude and intelligibility of earphone speech. Measurements were made on B-17F bombers descending and ascending from 5000 to 35000 feet. Results show that intelligibility falls off gradually to 25000 feet, then declines more rapidly. Experiments also were made with signal intensity and sentence length. Deterioration in speech intelligibility is attributable to a depression in the operating efficiency of the voice, the microphone, and the earphones as the result of the reduced pressures encountered at high altitude.—*C. G. Browne*.

2685. Mercey, Arch A. The U. N. Information Program: some recommendations of the Advisory Committee. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 481-487.—"Review of the United Nations information program by an International Advisory Committee of Experts resulted in a number of specific recommendations regarding the quantity and quality of material being disseminated from Lake Success." The work of this committee and its recommendations are described here.—*H. F. Rothe*.

2686. Perentesis, John L. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Effectiveness of a motion picture trailer as election propaganda. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 465-469.—One candidate for office in the Detroit municipal election of 1945 used as a part of his campaign a motion picture trailer that was shown in 29 neighborhood theatres. His opponent campaigned with apparently equal extensiveness but did not use motion picture trailers. Analysis of election results into "areas of influence" of these theatres indicates the effectiveness of the trailers. Some areas were affected more than others, and these are analyzed in terms of their ethnic and racial characteristics.—*H. F. Rothe*.

2687. Tinker, Miles A. (U. Minn., Minneapolis.) Cumulative effect of marginal conditions upon rate of perception in reading. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 537-540.—Illumination intensity, type form,

and type size were used to investigate the effect of combining these marginal conditions on speed of perception in reading. Tinker's Speed of Reading Test, consisting of 450 paragraphs of 30 words each, was used with 83 subjects divided into experimental and control groups. The 8 point italic type read under 3 foot-candles retarded speed of perception in reading by 10.4% in comparison with reading 10 point Roman type under 25 foot-candles. When employed as a single variable, neither 8 point italic type, nor reading under 3 foot-candles retards speed of reading significantly.—C. G. Browne.

2688. Wright, H. W. (U. Manitoba, Canada.) The nature and function of context in communication. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 49-52.—A common context of meaning is a prerequisite of communication. This context is supplied by the collection or system of beliefs, points of view, and evaluations derived from the social culture in which the individuals have been reared. But, since all explanation and enlightenment is a form of communication it presupposes something in the way of common context of meaning. Thus, common context of meaning and the assimilation of accepted beliefs both depend upon a third factor. Piaget identifies this third factor as a process of rational coordination.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

[See also abstracts 2893, 2950, 2989.]

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

2689. Dicks, H. V. (U. Leeds, Eng.) Principles of mental hygiene. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 310-334.—"Failure in human relationships"—the major sign of need for hygienic measures—is analyzed by reference to selected experimental and clinical studies pertaining to infancy, childhood, adolescence, maturity, and old age. Stress is placed upon the roles of the family, school, and church as cultural agents and upon the need for "social practitioners" (nurses, welfare workers, clergymen) to be informed and skillful in handling parent-child problems. Illustrative mental hygiene problems are described and the types of corrective agencies in Great Britain are listed. 17 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2690. Mayer-Gross, W. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) Mental health survey in a rural area; a preliminary report. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1948, 40, 140-148.—Survey of some 56,000 inhabitants, these being a "residual population" in a typical rural area in the lowlands of Scotland, disclosed certain facts of interest to sociology and economics, although less so to genetics. The age structure showed a disproportionate number of oldsters. About 9% of the total population was abnormal. Mental health problems of all kinds were high in number compared with the findings in similar studies elsewhere. Mental deficiency among adults dropped to about half of what it had been in rural England 20 years

ago. All psychoses in which heredity plays a part were more frequent than in rural districts abroad, while afflictions attributable to environment were about the same. Among children, subnormality and emotional maladjustment were the main mental health problems, with the proportions of dullards and defectives being much higher for children than for adults. Remedial recommendations included specifically planned school programs for dullards, boarding homes and schools for maladjusted children, attraction of newcomers to the district, and setting up some light industries to afford vocational outlets to supplement the limitations of farming.—G. C. Schwesinger.

2691. Pfister, Maria. Massenpsychologische und psychohygienische Probleme in der Flüchtlingsbetreuung. (Group psychology and mental hygiene problems in refugee-care.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1948, 78, 755-756.—Non-psychological and non-psychohygienic management of uprooted refugees cared for in Swiss camps is seen responsible for aggressive mass-reactions and for embitterment, hunger-, flight-, anxiety-psychoses, neurotic phenomena, asociality, resignation on the part of individuals.—F. C. Sumner.

2692. Schmalzbach, Oskar. Zum Problem einer experimentell gestützten Psychohygiene (Bioprophylaxis). (On the problem of an experimentally based mental hygiene (Bioprophylaxis).) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1948, 78, 756.—The author raises three questions: (1) Does there exist an influence of psychic trauma of every day life upon the germ-cells of man? (2) In case of an affirmative answer, in how far and in what way is this ascertainable by means of experimental investigations (biochemical, biological, and microscopical)? (3) In case psychic trauma produce unfavorable changes of the germ-cells in man, could one make practical and useful suggestions for the "hygiene of conception?"—F. C. Sumner.

2693. Watson, Robert L. [Ed.] (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Readings in the clinical method in psychology. New York: Harper, 1949. xi, 740 p. \$4.50.—This volume attempts to demonstrate the clinical method of the psychologist its nature and historical background, its application in various settings, its use in diagnosis and prognosis, and its use in treatment. Fifty articles selected from a wide variety of sources are organized systematically in four divisions: I. The Clinical Method; II. The Functions of the Clinical Psychologist; III. Diagnostic Methods; IV. Methods of Treatment. Six selections are devoted to a general orientation to the clinical method, its history, the present professional status of the clinical psychologist, the clinical method in general, its application in guidance, the relation of psychology and psychiatry, and varying approaches in clinical psychology. The functions of the clinical psychologist are illustrated by reports of eight psychologists on their work in various clinics and institutions, followed by a short summary of the way a psychologist works in other settings. Diagnostic and prognostic methods are represented by

nineteen articles from various journals. The eighteen articles in the section concerned with treatment represent a considerable variety of approaches and it is emphasized that in this area psychologists are working who are trained formally in several professional disciplines. 247-item bibliography.—*M. Mercer.*

2694. Zander, Alvin F. Psychobiology for the purser-pharmacist's mate at sea. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 253-259.—Extracts are given "from material presented during the course to prepare the Hospital Corpsman to cope with psychological problems aboard ship." Included are Fear, What to do before fear comes, and How to help others during fear. 29-item bibliography.—*T. E. Newland.*

2695. Zutt, J. Über den seelischen Gesundheitszustand der Berliner Bevölkerung in den vergangenen Jahren und heute. (The mental health of the population of Berlin during the past few years and at present.) *Arztl. Wschr.*, 1946, 1, 243.—Since 1943 no new illnesses have appeared, but there has been an increase in circulatory complaints, migraine headaches, spells of dizziness, and fainting attacks. After the capture of a town there often occurred cases of extreme hunger, physical exhaustion, emaciation, etc. As a result mental capacity became impaired, especially memory and concentration; occasionally also more severe disturbances of mental functioning were observed. Most of these conditions were irreversible for old people. The old people (many suicides) and the adolescents (delinquency) were hit hardest; however, gradually the rhythm of ordinary life resumes—it is characterized by steady work habits, efficiency and unsentimental resiliency as well as good common sense.—*J. Deussen.*

[See also abstract 2752.]

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

2696. Blue, H. D. (59 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.) Psychodiagnostic technique (TAT) in visual testing. *Optom. Wkly*, 1949, 40, 9-10.—While psychology may be important in visual testing, the Thematic Apperception Tests in their present form are too time consuming to be practical.—*D. Shaad.*

2697. De, Nagendranath. Mental health service in India. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1949, 17, 71.—Abstract.

2698. Jones, Thomas Baker. An analysis of the interracial policies and practices of the group work agencies in Columbus, Ohio. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 201-208.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2699. MacKinnon, Donald W. (U. California, Berkeley). Clinical practice and personality theory: a symposium. II. Psychodiagnosis in clinical practice and personality theory. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 44, 7-13.—Development of personality theory has been handicapped by too much concern

with description of pathology, divorced from genesis. Separation of diagnosis and prognosis has hindered the checking of one against the other. Too much effort has gone into developing new tests and gadgets rather than clarifying concepts as to what is worth measuring. Concern with unconscious motives has led to neglect of conscious perceptual and motivational factors which engender good adjustment. Psychodiagnosis, if used in research, can contribute to theory and can benefit from it. The OSS assessments in social situations suggest a fruitful type of diagnostic research.—*C. M. Harsh.*

2700. Rockmore, Myron J., & Kenworthy, Marion E. The psychiatric social worker functioning at intake in a community clinic for adults. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 196-203.—Implicit in this paper is a sharp differentiation in the role of the psychiatric social worker functioning at intakes from that of the psychiatrist who assumes responsibility for the psychotherapy, or the psychiatric social worker to whom a measure of the treatment responsibility may be delegated as the case is formulated.—*R. D. Weits.*

2701. Stone, Lawrence Joseph, & Malament, Murray. The construction of the Maritime Service Inventory. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of the WSA*, (23: 2924), 89-99.—The NDRC Inventory, Format B, was modified, only two words ("asthma" and "St. Vitus Dance") requiring more than sixth-grade reading ability, and lengthened to 74 items. Six major categories of cluster items are indicated: "neurotic" symptoms; prepsychotic signs and symptoms, convulsions, and tendency to fainting; psychosomatic complaints; "tension" symptoms (nervousness); aggressive and anti-social behavior; and unsuitable social and school background." Discrimination data, based upon 961 consecutive trainees and 57 disenrollees, are presented.—*T. E. Newland.*

[See also abstracts 2612, 2694, 2908.]

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

2702. Adatto, Carl P. (Mendocino State Hosp., Talmage, Calif.) Narcoanalysis as a diagnostic aid in criminal cases. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 721-725.—The usefulness of barbiturate narcosis to reveal the nature of a patient's psyche is discussed. Although legal courts do not accept information obtained under narcosis, the procedure does give information regarding the patient which might take a considerable amount of time to obtain by other means. It should not be used in place of other psychiatric methods, but as a complement to those methods.—*G. A. Muench.*

2703. Brown, Hugh S. (Los Angeles State Coll., Calif.) Similarities and differences in college populations on the Multiphasic. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 541-549.—The MMPI scores of 542 General College Freshmen at the University of Minnesota were studied to determine whether the group constituted a sample of the original MMPI

normal standardization population and whether college populations differ significantly among themselves. The results showed that the differences noted between the various populations were of sufficient magnitude and significance to emphasize the need of caution in the interpretation of the MMPI profile. 10 references.—C. G. Browne.

2704. Coville, Walter J. A study of the effectiveness of the Maritime Service Inventory as a screening device at the United States Maritime Service Training Station, St. Petersburg, Florida. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 101-114.—The inventory, with special motivating instructions and a supplementary check list of illnesses, identified for further interview 93.3% of the 180 psychoneurotic rejects and 34.7% of the 498 normal subjects. However, "its efficiency could be further increased by a revision which would include additional items designed to detect not only psychoneurotic but also psychotic and psychopathic personalities."—T. E. Newland.

2705. Ellis, Albert. (N. J. State Hosp., Greystone Park.) The relationship between personality inventory scores and other psychological test results. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 287-289.—A critique of Brower's hypothesis (see 22: 1561) that "the hypochondriacal-hysterical syndrome is significantly related to relatively lower IQ" on grounds that Brower's tests (1) were of questionable validity, (2) were not used with groups like those on which the tests were standardized, (3) comparison of results was not made with scores on equivalent tests for other groups, and (4) testing and motivational conditions were uncontrolled.—J. C. Franklin.

2706. Gough, Harrison G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A note on the Security-Insecurity test. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 257-261.—The author presents a simplified scoring procedure for Maslow's test of security-insecurity in which high rather than low scores indicate insecurity. On the basis of results from 260 high school students converted into T-value norms, scores over 70 are "indicative of a critical level of insecurity." Scores seem independent of intelligence, academic performance, and socioeconomic status but show positive relationship to scores on certain scales of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. "... correlations indicated that hypochondriacal complaints play a more important role in the security and insecurity of girls than of boys, and that feminine tendencies in boys have graver social consequences [insecurity] than masculine tendencies in girls."—J. C. Franklin.

2707. James, Martin. (Middlesex Hosp., London.) Diagnostic measures. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 122-153.—The trend away from Kraepelinian dogma in diagnosis toward the acceptance of the individual case as a clinical problem for continuous diagnosis is stressed. An appeal is made for careful study of psychodynamics through the use of Freudian theory. The use of psychological tests, especially projective ones, is contrasted for America and Great Britain

with the recommendation that a specialty of psychoanalytically oriented psychometry be developed. 92 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2708. Lindner, Robert M. Analysis of the Rorschach test by content. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 707-719.—The utilization of content in the Rorschach test has been seriously neglected even though such analysis appears to yield its most important and fertile insights into personality. Consequently the author presents 43 Rorschach responses which he believes are important in differential diagnoses. Although statistically unsubstantiated they tend to bring into focus certain psychic areas of frustration. This method of analysis increases the usefulness of the instrument.—G. A. Muench.

2709. Marmor, Judd, & Coville, Walter J. A study of the Harrower-Erickson multiple choice test as a psychiatric screening device. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 115-134.—This group Rorschach test was administered to 613 consecutive enrollees at the U. S. Maritime Service Training Station, St. Petersburg, Fla. Retests were made on 264 randomly selected men "after an interval of one or two months." A detailed study of 57 color-blind subjects was made. The test was found to be unsatisfactory as a screening device and to have "considerable variation" between test and retest. Color-blindness was found not to be a significant factor in test performance.—T. E. Newland.

2710. Van Lennep, D. J. (Netherlands Inst. Industr. Psychol., Utrecht.) *Psychologie van projectieverschijnselen*. (Psychology of projection phenomena.) Utrecht: Nederlandsche Stichting voor Psychotechniek, 1948. 262 p.—Aspects of projective phenomena are discussed in the light of previous experience with varied techniques and theoretical formulations. The author explains development and application of his Four-Picture-Test (see 23: 1550). 20 test protocols are analysed in detail, including records of normal, criminal, and psychotic patients. On the basis of his experience, the writer presents the view that projection is "non-communicative" behavior as opposed to more direct means of expression. A modified psychoanalytic interpretation of projection as a defense mechanism is adopted. English summary.—H. P. David.

[See also abstracts 2816, 2915, 2982, 2990, 2994, 3002, 3003, 3006.]

TREATMENT METHODS

2711. Allison, D. Rhodes, & Gordon, R. G. *Psychotherapy; its uses and limitations*. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1948. 160 p. \$3.00.—Methods of psychotherapy are passed up in an attempt to "assess the proper role of psychotherapy in modern medicine and to do something to define its legitimate scope and its undoubted limitations." Chapter headings reflect the type of cases with which the practitioner may expect help. A final chapter, The

Combined Approach, urges team work in the treatment of the patient.—N. H. Pronko.

2712. Bierer, Joshua. (*Runwell Hosp., Cheshire, Eng.*) Modern social and group therapy. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 289-309.—The historical development of group therapy is reviewed, its forms described, the strengths and weaknesses indicated insofar as data and experience permit evaluation. The major portion of the chapter provides a description of the writer's 9-year program in the use of social clubs (in-patient, out-patient) in mental hospitals and includes practical suggestions for their establishment. K. M. Thompson presents a short summary of the duties of the occupational therapist in relation to hospital regimens. 33 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2713. De Forest, Izette. (*Marlboro, N. H.*) The significance of self-control as developed during psychoanalytic treatment. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 611-622.—Psychoanalytic therapy has ceased to follow the traditional medical approach of diagnostic treatment of symptoms and their cure. It is rather primarily concerned with freeing the patient from the protective superstructure which he was forced to erect to adjust to harmful childhood surroundings and to help the patient recognize and develop his basic capacities. Furthermore, rather than consider neurotic symptoms as liabilities, they are instead evaluated as a means of understanding the deformation of the individual's potential. The aim of psychotherapy, therefore, consists of the "formation of character" rather than in the cure of symptoms.—G. A. Muench.

2714. Finesinger, Jacob E. Psychiatric interviewing. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 187-195.—The interview is the main vehicle of treatment in psychotherapy. In this vein the author describes procedures of interviewing that have helped bring about insight in cases of psychoneurosis and psychosomatic disturbance.—R. D. Weitz.

2715. Fisher, J. W. (*Devon Mental Hosp., Eng.*) Modern methods of mental treatment; a guide for nurses. London & New York: Staples Press, 1948. 100 p.—This volume, designed for psychiatric nurses, gives in 10 chapters summary expositions of the various present day methods of mental treatment: sedation therapy; relaxation therapy; insulin therapy; electroconvulsive therapy; pyretotherapy, malarial and sulfosin; dietetic and vitamin therapy; endocrine and special drug therapy; operative therapy (leucotomy); rehabilitation therapy; psychotherapy (persuasion, suggestion, psychoanalysis both superficial and deep, group psychotherapy). Under each form of therapy are briefly presented: the technique; indications; contraindications; what the nurse should know and do.—F. C. Sumner.

2716. Juba, A. Wahrnehmungsstörungen bei Tetracor-Krampfbehandlung. (Distortions of perception resulting from tetracor treatment of convulsions). *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*, 1942, 115, 82.—Benedek's results (see 9: 5706) are corroborated

and observations and explanations of insulin shock treatment are cited.—J. Deussen.

2717. Licht, Sidney [Ed.] Occupational therapy source book. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1948. vii, 90 p.—The psychiatric aspect of occupational therapy from the first century before Christ to the first part of the present century is shown through this collection of original writings. Ten papers are presented, from the work of Pinel, Johann Reil, W. S. Hallaran, Rush, Tuke, Esquirol, Leuret, Voisin, Krikbride, and E. C. Reid.—G. S. Speer.

2718. MacKinnon, A. L. (*Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont., Canada.*) Electric shock therapy in a private psychiatric hospital. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1948, 58, 478-483.—The results of electroshock therapy administered to 300 consecutive cases at a private psychiatric hospital are reported. The cases included men and women and covered a wide age range. The immediate results of the therapy indicated $\frac{1}{3}$ recovered, $\frac{1}{3}$ greatly improved, $\frac{1}{3}$ slightly improved, and the balance unimproved. Results after one year showed that some of the early "greatly improved" group were fully recovered, while of the "slightly improved" many retrogressed. Best results were obtained in the depressed manic-depressives and poorest with schizophrenics. Shock therapy is not a therapy in itself but should be a corollary of psychotherapy, occupational therapy, or other measures.—F. C. Sumner.

2719. Main, T. F. (*Cassell Hosp., Stoke-on-Trent, Eng.*) Rehabilitation and the individual. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 386-411.—The interaction between the psychologically ill patient and society raises problems, herein described, as social, domestic, and individual. The principles and techniques of rehabilitation, applied during and after intensive therapy, are set forth as correctives for the maladjustments in these 3 "life-regions."—L. A. Pennington.

2720. Mitchell, S. D., & Zanker, A. (*Warlingham Park Hosp., Warlingham, Surrey, Eng.*) The use of music in group therapy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 737-748.—One hour a week sessions with mixed groups of hospitalized patients between 12 and 20 in number were held followed by group discussions. Romantic music produced emotional release but did not facilitate group cohesion. Serious contemporary music had more integrative effect and with inhibited schizophrenics brought repressed forces into consciousness. The formal structure of classical music provided security for patients of all types and tended to increase group cohesion. Because of egocentricity and consequent lack of humor comic music had little effect on the patients. For fostering integration of the individual personalities and increasing the harmony of the group as a whole traditional and folk songs were most effective. 21 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

2721. Napoli, Peter J., & Gold, Beatrice E. Finger painting in an occupational therapy program. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1947, 1, 358-361.—The psy-

chiatric values of finger painting are seen as (1) a tension-releasing agent; (2) a medium for establishment of rapport; (3) a socializing means when painting is done in groups; (4) a projective technique permitting a more clinical personality appraisal of the patient; (5) a therapeutic as well a diagnostic means.—F. C. Sumner.

2722. Palmer, Harold. (U. Otago, N. Z.) Recent technique of physical treatment and its results. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 237-264.—This chapter summarizes the uses of 8 types of physical treatment in the care of mental patients. It emphasizes throughout the relationship of each to psychotherapy. Methods of treatment discussed include: pharmacological abreactive techniques (intravenous barbiturates, nitrous oxide, ether abreaction), leucotomy, continuous narcosis, convulsion therapy, insulin, electro-narcosis, hyperpyrexia, and physiotherapy. 32 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2723. Perls, Fredrick S. Theory and technique of personality integration. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 565-586.—The outstanding characteristic of our civilization is the split, dualistic personality resulting from deep conflict between deliberate and spontaneous behavior. To understand this dualism and to provide methods for re-integration of personality a new approach is necessary. The concepts of Freud must be modified and amplified by those of Adler, Reich, the gestalt psychologists, and the semanticists. Psychotherapy can be successful only if all human activities and instincts are regarded and treated as biological processes. The therapeutic procedure involves identifying the alienation identification patterns; dealing with resistance by emphasizing the obvious—the situation of the patient during the interview; acquainting the patient with the structure of his inner and outer conflicts; re-orienting the patient and reorganizing his language so that he can release his tensions deliberately and in an integrated fashion.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2724. Rickles, N. K., & Polan, Charles G. (1125 Med. & Dent. Bldg., Seattle, Wash.) Causes of failure in treatment with electric shock; analysis of thirty-eight cases. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 59, 337-346.—An analysis of 38 patients, of a series of 200, who did not respond favorably to shock treatment indicated that shock therapy is likely to fail "if the patient has in the past been a suspicious, socially inadequate person, if there is a long-standing psychoneurotic type of response to life situations and if the patient is in the menopause or postmenopausal period and has lost a marital partner on whom she has been extremely dependent. The patient who for many years has sought an adjustment through religious identifications often will fail to respond to shock therapy. Our experience has also demonstrated that the manic patient does not respond favorably to electroshock."—K. S. Wagoner.

2725. Rickman, John. The application of psychoanalytical principles to hospital in-patients. *J.*

ment. Sci., 1948, 94, 764-766.—The transference situation must have the highest priority in therapy. Every other therapeutic device is compatible with psychoanalytic therapy if every event is referred back to the social relationship of transference.—W. L. Wilkins.

2726. Sandison, R. A., & Chance, E. (Warlingham Park Hosp., Warlingham, Surrey, Eng.) The measurement of the structure and behaviour of therapeutic groups. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 749-763.—A social therapy club for out-patients, an in-patients' group at a mental hospital, and a youth club were compared, using a modified form of the Moreno sociometric test. The in-patient group showed poor relationship of the individual to the group, with interpersonal relations almost absent and much dependence on the hospital staff as a whole rather than on the therapist. The out-patient group showed evidence of group feeling with the individual moderately dependent on the group and with rigid interpersonal feelings. The group and interpersonal relations in the youth club were flexible and based on good feeling with a common mental and spiritual aim.—W. L. Wilkins.

2727. Sands, Dalton E. Psychiatric treatment outside mental hospitals. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 799-804.—The use of general hospitals for the rapid treatment of neuroses and psychoses is advocated, as it will facilitate public acceptance of the work of the mental hospitals. Administrative problems, types of cases, staff problems, and morale are discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.

2728. Sobel, Frances S. Remedial teaching as therapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 615-623.—"... children who are experiencing difficulty in school and who are not physically ill or mentally retarded are often in need of a therapeutically oriented remedial program. This program should combine good diagnostic and remedial techniques with a psychotherapeutic approach." 5 salient steps in the program, following initial tentative diagnosis and plan, are briefly described.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2729. Somerfeld-Ziskind, Esther. (2007 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.) Group therapy. *Ann. West. Med. Surg.*, 1948, 2, 341-346.—A brief sketch is given of the role of group therapy in the after care of psychoses, in reeducation as an adjunct to individual psychotherapy, in alcoholism, in problem children, in child-parent relationship, and in the teaching of psychiatry to physicians. Without evaluating group therapy as a substitute for individual psychotherapy, the author stresses the following values of group psychotherapy: (1) in teaching the sick and the well the principles of physical and mental hygiene; (2) in removing the stigma of mental illness and in giving insight into its causes; (3) in breaking up of undesirable dependency and resistance in individual psychotherapy of neuroses; (4) in befriending and treating scared, insecure, behavior-problem children; (5) in teaching medical students and general practitioners psychiatry as living concepts; (6) in furthering democracy, under-

standing and tolerance in families with normal and abnormal problems. 14 references.—F. C. Sumner.

2730. Turner, C. E. H. (*Towers Mental Hosp., Leicester, Eng.*) An interpretation of play therapy by the psychosomatic theory of family sexuality. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 718-732.—Case reports and illustrations of the toys in the sand tray are presented to illustrate how Turner's theory of family sexuality (see 22: 1540) provides insight in children's difficulties and shortens analytic therapy.—W. L. Wilkins.

2731. Wertheimer, Pierre. La lobotomie préfrontale; essai de psychochirurgie. (Prefrontal lobotomy; an essay on psychosurgery.) *Pr. méd.*, 1948, 56, 496-498.—An exposition of psychosurgery, i.e., prefrontal lobotomy, is given under the following captions: functions of the frontal lobes; justification of prefrontal lobotomy; technique of prefrontal lobotomy; indications for prefrontal lobotomy; the results of prefrontal lobotomy.—F. C. Sumner.

2732. Whitehorn, J. C. (*Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.*) Psychotherapy. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 219-236.—Problems in planning and in carrying out either radical or minor psychotherapy are defined and discussed in order to inform the general medical practitioner of the needs, values, and dangers involved. Problems discussed include: patient-therapist relationships, strategic timing, referral problems, nature of uncovering, and supportive techniques. The need for experimental study of psychotherapeutic methods is stressed and the tendency by the therapist to subscribe to a "school" is critically evaluated.—L. A. Pennington.

[See also abstracts 2473, 2499, 2662, 2810, 2817.]

CHILD GUIDANCE

2733. Coleman, Jules V., Short, Genevieve B., & Hirschberg, J. Cotter. The intake interview as the beginning of psychiatric treatment in children's cases. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 183-186.—The role of the intake interview is described in terms of its function as the first step in the psychotherapeutic program. Herein the attitudes, misconceptions, and a multiplicity of other factors concerning the patient-therapist relationship are brought out into the open. The need of giving the parent an opportunity for free expression is stressed. The importance of allowing the parent to discover the range of problems which she is able to deal with in the situation is also emphasized.—R. D. Weitz.

2734. Ketchum, E. Gillet. School disabilities. *Philad. Med.*, 1947, 42, 1250-1256.—When a child of average or better mental capacities fails to achieve a level of school performance somewhat commensurate with these capabilities, it is probable that the pupil will be found to suffer a disability, i.e., some identifiable inhibition of learning potentiality of a specific character. On the other hand, the pupil not equipped with the intellectual powers to do an adequate learning job runs into difficulties due to mental

retardation, i.e., inability. Disabilities of the child of average or better mental capacities discussed here are: faulty previous learning or experience; physical anomalies with their personality repercussions; poor interpersonal relationships; feeling of insecurity; a special subject disability as in reading, arithmetic or spelling. Undue pessimism concerning such disabilities is not necessary. Parents and teachers—the latter in not overcrowded classrooms—can do much in the way of diagnosing and managing these disabilities, if provided with a knowledge of child psychology, mental hygiene of childhood, the psychology of special school subjects. 10 books are listed which should be read.—F. C. Sumner.

2735. Moodie, William. (*University College Hosp., London.*) The future of child guidance. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 179-200.—A summary description of diagnostic and treatment procedures in Great Britain is given. Problems frequently met in the clinic, i.e., anxiety, enuresis, speech defects, delinquency, etc., are described and the recommendation made that each case be studied by each specialist of the guidance clinic's professional team prior to diagnosis and to the initiation of treatment. 24 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2736. Schachter, M. (*1, Rue Molière, Marseilles, France.*) Complications et séquelles neuropsychiques de la pneumonie infantile. (Neuropsychic complications and sequelae of infantile pneumonia.) *Arch. Ped., Uruguay*, 1947, 18, 421-426.—Neuropsychic and neurological sequelae of infantile pneumonia are reported in three cases: (1) character disturbance; intellectual retardation; a slight bilateral palpebral ptosis; slight hypotonia; (2) crises of anger and agitation; (3) without psychological damage but with sequelae of cerebellar type: an odd carriage of the head which is inclined to the left; fine tremors of fingers of hand, distinct bilateral adiadocinesia, slow, drawling speech, but good logical intelligence. The sequelae (neurological and psychological) of infantile pneumonia merit being traced and studied in as much as they may give rise to social problems.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstracts 2828, 2837, 2876, 2879, 2884, 2912, 2981, 3006.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2737. Argetsinger, Glenn D. (*V. A. Guidance Center, Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Schools.*) High School seniors at a V. A. guidance center. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 181-183.—As a result of a study of 41 girls and 61 boys who were processed in a V. A. Guidance Center, it is recommended that the schools continue the operation of the service to students.—G. S. Speer.

2738. Carrión, Zenaida. (*Dept. Educ., San Juan, Puerto Rico.*) The development of vocational guidance in the educational system of Puerto Rico. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 194-195.—The development of the guidance program in Puerto Rico is briefly reviewed.—G. S. Speer.

2739. Diamond, Solomon. (V. A. Guidance Center, U. Calif., Los Angeles.) The interpretation of interest profiles. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 512-520.—On the Kuder Preference Record, other things being equal, an average score on one interest scale may represent a more positive indication for entry into the corresponding field than a score that is considerably and reliably above average in another field. This proposition is supported on the basis that various occupations employ different percentages of employed men and women, and that therefore the interest cutting point should vary proportionately. It is shown further that the percent of individuals above the 75th Kuder interest percentile for their occupational group varies widely, persons in highly selected fields such as literature, music, and science making higher interest scores in their fields than mechanics or clerks make in theirs.—C. G. Browne.

2740. Dittmer, Richard W., & Payne, Stanley L. Who wants "good wages?" *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1948, 12, 488-489.—Surveys of male high school and college seniors supports Durant's hypothesis that those who mention "good wages" as an important feature of a job come from lower socio-economic levels than do those who do not mention this. When asked about their wage expectations in terms of dollars both groups (those who did and those who did not mention "good wages") gave nearly equal figures.—H. F. Rothe.

2741. Jager, Harry A. (U. S. Office Educ., Washington, D. C.) Vocational guidance at the 31st session of the International Labour Conference. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 157-162.—This paper reviews the proceedings and the Report of the Committee on Vocational Guidance at the International Labour Conference. The Report is presented under 7 main headings: definitions, scope, principles and methods of vocational guidance, principles and methods of employment counseling, principles of administrative organization, training of officers, and research and publicity.—G. S. Speer.

2742. Recktenwald, Lester Nicholas. (Archdiocesan Veterans' Guidance Center, Inc., New York.) Certain factors bearing on the Cleeton Vocational Interest Inventory. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 527-531.—The Cleeton Inventory was administered to 166 twelfth grade boys at the beginning of a semester and 15 weeks later. The following observations resulted: (1) the number of pluses and zeros marked on the first administration were about equal, with .05% of all responses left blank; (2) a 21.4% change occurred in the responses after 15 weeks; (3) about 75% of the preferred categories were either the mechanic (MEG) or engineer (EFC) and changes in preferred category took place in these two most readily; (4) more reliance can be placed on the 3 most liked occupations in the highest scoring category than on any other combination of liked occupations analyzed for constancy of response.—C. G. Browne.

2743. Smith, Leo F., & Lipsett, Laurence. (Rochester Inst. Tech., N. Y.) Guidance through cooperative work. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 187-190.—Cooperative work experience has guidance values as well as educational values.—G. S. Speer.

2744. Speer, George S. (Ill. Inst. Tech., Chicago.) The Kuder Interest test patterns of fire protection engineers. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 521-526.—The fire protection engineering freshman has a Kuder profile in which there is no area of marked interest. The alumni, however, show a significantly greater interest than the freshmen in persuasive and social service activities, and significantly less interest in clerical activities. The patterns of alumni in jobs which are primarily sales, engineering, or administrative in nature and of alumni who have left fire protection work also are discussed.—C. G. Browne.

[See also abstracts 2507, 2984, 2988, 2991, 2997.]

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

2745. Bleuler, M. (U. Zurich, Switzerland.) Die erbpathologische Forschungsrichtung in der Psychiatrie. (Pathological heredity research-trend in psychiatry.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 59-76.—The old 19th century heredity-research in psychiatry based on Mendelianism is contrasted with the 20th century heredity-research in psychiatry. The newer psychiatric genetics sees the interrelation between the whole and the individual characteristic, while Mendelianism in the old form understands only the individual characteristic independent of the whole. The whole malady according to the newer trend in psychiatric genetics is rarely seen in many relatives but features of the malady are to be found frequently in various relatives. All the work of the old genetic psychiatry must be gone over in this new light.—F. C. Sumner.

2746. Bloomberg, Wilfred, Silverman, Samuel, Livingston, Anne G., & Murphy, William F. (Cushing Vet. Adm. Hosp., Framingham, Mass.) An intensive neuropsychiatric treatment program in a veterans hospital. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 204-210.—The overall neuropsychiatric service of Cushing Veterans Administration Hospital is described. The contributions of the various specialists who comprise the staff are described and evaluated. The authors state with especial reference to clinical psychologists that "more psychologists would be welcome at Cushing; those already on duty have proved themselves invaluable."—R. D. Weitz.

2747. Burlingame, C. Charles. (Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn.) Psychiatry becomes of age. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 16, 647-657.—Progress in the development of psychiatry as a recognized branch of medical science is described. The fourfold attack upon mental illness has been initiated by: (1) general medical treatment of the mental patient; (2) development of shock therapies, psychosurgical approaches, and drugs; (3) the appearance of re-educative and rehabilitative programs; and (4)

psychotherapy. The value of the psychosomatic approach in ulcer and migraine conditions is also emphasized.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2748. De, Nagendranath. Study of mental symptoms in India. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1949, 17, 70.—Abstract.

2749. Delarue, Norman. (Toronto Gen. Hosp., Toronto, Ont., Canada.) Traumatic "unconsciousness"—a clinical misnomer; present concepts of states of impaired consciousness. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1948, 58, 457-465.—This discussion is based on the author's experience with head injured soldiers while serving with the Canadian Mobile Neurosurgical Unit in Europe from July, 1944 to December, 1945. The questions discussed are: the causation of "unconsciousness" in clinical subjects; the levels of consciousness; objective evidences of the level of consciousness such as reaction to painful stimuli and the activity of the reflexes; the level of consciousness as an index of the severity and depth of head injury effect upon the brain.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2750. Golla, F. (Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol, Eng.) Electrophysiology in psychiatry. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 105-121.—The uses and limitations of the EEG and PGR techniques to the clinician are discussed in this review of recent British and American contributions to electrophysiology as diagnostically related to problems of psychopathic personality, schizophrenia, epilepsy, hysteria, and behavior problems in children. The use of the PGR in clinical interviewing is suggested in order to provide the clinician with a permanent record of the patient's emotional reactivity coincidental to his verbalizations. Special attention is given to the research studies by Grey Walter and his associates. 33 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2751. Gordon, Gerhart J. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) The problem of psychiatric etiology. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 163-165.—It is contended that blind adherence to some one school of thought in the matter of psychiatric etiology constitutes a pitfall in psychiatric diagnosis. There are at least 4 major etiological factors to be considered in each case: the genic-constitutional; the somatic; the psychological; the sociological. All these factors require individual consideration and objective reintegration.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2752. Hannay, Lillian B. (Mental Hygiene Clinic, Farnhurst, Del.) Social neglect: a study of two families. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 179-182.—Two families of inadequate personalities and limited intelligences are cited in evidence of the cost of repeated temporary services of various types, treating symptoms rather than causes, and no one organization taking time to study and clear up the total situation. There is no over-all state agency to do case work with families who present serious problems.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2753. Harris, Noel G. (Middlesex Hosp., London.) The importance of constitutional factors. In

Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 51-66.—The problem of the definitions of heredity and constitution is reviewed and then followed by a summary of current research (Sheldon's, for example) and psychophysiological theory insofar as this material is pertinent to behavior disorders. Special attention is given to the evidence for constitutional factors in cases of schizophrenia, tuberculosis, duodenal ulcer, the allergies, retarded maturation in children, and homosexuality. Suggestions are given for research in these areas. 29 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2754. Harris, Noel G. [Ed.] (Middlesex Hosp., London.) *Modern trends in psychological medicine*. New York: Hoeber, 1948. xii, 450 p. \$10.00.—The volume's 19 chapters, each prepared by a medical specialist, are in objective so prepared and edited as to "narrow the gap" between psychological medicine and other branches of medical science; as to emphasize throughout the need for continued research in the field. The first objective has been attained only in "a visionary way" because of the lack of "confirmatory data" relative to clinical findings and theories in current use. Each of the volume's chapters is abstracted in this issue.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2755. Liber, Ben Zion. (New York Polyclinic Hosp., New York.) *Psychiatry for the millions*. New York: F. Fell, 1949. viii, 307 p. \$2.95.—"Mental health depends on mental adjustment, which is the ability to live with people in an adequate manner. The necessary and useful performance of the mind is adaptation or adjustment." Maladjustment may result from: (1) wrong or unfavorable environment, (2) disturbed relation with family, (3) unwholesome school conditions, (4) oversolicitude, (5) abnormal sex life, (6) physical conditions, (7) frustrations and inferiorities, (8) hereditary locks, etc. The child and his upbringing and later results, such as children food problems and sexual difficulties, are discussed. Separate chapters are devoted to such topics as feeble-mindedness, delinquency, homosexuality, neurosis and psychoneurosis, fear, and paranoia. Case histories are numerous. The final chapter is devoted to Mental Health: Prevention and Treatment, discussing training of doctors, relaxing, defences, and birth moderation. A glossary of terms is appended.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2756. McInnes, R. G. (Warneford Hosp., Oxford, Eng.) The causative factors in mental disturbances. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 67-104.—Following detailed review of the literature on the definition of "disease" and of "causation" the author accepts Adolph Meyer's and Masserman's interpretations of the former and accedes to interactionism as the most suitable position on the mind-body problem as related to the "causes" of "mental disease." The recent literature is next surveyed whereby the causal roles played by genetics, constitution, endocrines, biochemistry, vitamin deficiency, psychogenesis, and social pressures to mental disorder are analyzed.

The approach in each of these instances to case material is broadly psychosomatic. 61 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2757. Myers, Arthur. *How sane are you?* New York: Exposition Press, 1948. vii, 141 p. \$3.00.—Psychiatrists cannot prevent mental illness because they don't see a patient until the patient breaks down or is about to do so, but if laymen know when they are starting to become ill, they can take steps to avoid the trouble. Schizophrenia, manic-depressive disorders, involutional psychosis, psychoneurosis, paranoia, and psychopathic personality are briefly described for laymen "in order to give you the knowledge and insight you need to diagnose your own incipient" condition. The opposite of these unhealthy conditions is intelligence. By becoming intelligent, people will avoid mental illness or will have the means of becoming well again.—*G. K. Morlan.*

2758. Noble, Ralph A. (*Addenbrooke's Hosp., Cambridge, Eng.*) *Psychiatry in relation to general practice.* *Med. Pr.*, 1948, 220, 72-75.—Psychiatry must no longer be looked upon as one of the less important subjects of the medical curriculum. It is now regarded as an essential part of general medicine. Attention is drawn to the necessity for the general practitioner to study the whole personality of his patient, to be acquainted with the common causes of neurotic behavior, to recognize the psychological factors in physical illness, to discriminate constitutional (amentia and psychopathic trends) from physical or social causes of illness; to be familiar with forms of psychotherapy (suggestion, hypnosis, persuasion, analytical treatment).—*F. C. Sumner.*

2759. Schlegel, Leonhard. *Über konstitutionsbiologische Beobachtungen an den Händen psychisch abnormer Persönlichkeiten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Handfurchen.* (Constitutional-biological observations on the hands of psychically abnormal personalities with special regard to hand-furrows.) *Schweiz. Arch.*, 1948, 62, 305-351.—This review of the literature pertaining to biological-constitutional peculiarities observed in the hands of psychically abnormal individuals is supplemented with the author's own investigations and observations. Common findings are to the effect (1) that signs of degeneration with respect to hand-form are camptodactyly and clinodactyly although the practical significance of these peculiarities for psychiatry is doubtful; (2) that relations exist between patterns of dermal ridges of the finger tips and psychic abnormalities (feeble-minded, schizophrenics, and epileptics); (3) that the "ape-furrow" or four-finger furrow occurs with high frequency in the feeble-minded and mentally diseased. The author finds more frequently than in normals inharmonic hand-forms in oligophrenes with or without primary psychosis and the "primitive hand" in psychopaths. The article has a number of illustrations and a bibliography of 84 items.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2760. Sharp, B. Buckley. (*Royal Northern Hosp., London, Eng.*) *Disorders of the personality.* *Med.*

Pr., 1948, 220, 490-494.—Nine personality disorders are discussed as to symptomatology and etiology: anxiety state, obsessional neurosis, hysteria, paranoid reaction, affective disorders (depression or elation), schizoid reaction, psychopathic personality, multiple personality, depersonalization.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2761. Staub, H., & Baur, H. (*U. Basel, Switzerland.*) *Sympatol-Histaminämie bei Psychopathie und vegetativer Störung. 6. Mitteilung über die Adrenalin-Histamin-Gegenregulation.* (Sympatol-histaminaemia in psychopathy and vegetative disturbance. 6th communication on adrenalin-histamin-counterregulation.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1948, 78, 1249-1251.—The "sympatol-test" consisting of the biological determination of hyperhistaminaemia reactively resulting after intravenous sympatol-injection was positive in 90% of 52 normal subjects without psychopathic or neurovegetative disturbances while positive in only $\frac{1}{4}$ of 47 depressive psychopaths and vegetative dystonics. It is possible that disturbance in the vegetative centers of the mid-brain in the case of dystonia finds its expression in the simultaneous disturbance of the physiological adrenalin-histamin-counterregulation. In the depressive, passive forms of psychopathy an inhibitory influence of the cerebral sphere upon the vegetative mid-brain centers and therewith upon the centers of this neuro-humoral regulation-phenomenon might be assumed.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2762. Strömberg, Erik. (*U. Aarhus, Denmark.*) *Erbpsychiatrische Forschungen der letzten Jahre in den nordischen Ländern.* (Psychiatric researches in heredity during recent years in the northern countries.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 378-393.—A review is made of researches in the inheritance of mental abnormality which have been carried on during recent years in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 2473, 2501.]

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

2763. Albrecht, W. *Über das kombinierte Vorkommen von rezessiver Taubstummheit und Schwachsinn.* (The simultaneous occurrence of recessive deaf-muteness and feeble-mindedness.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. Kehlk.-Heilk.*, 1941, 149, 264.—The author refutes the work of Hanhart who found a common cause for recessive deaf-muteness and feeble-mindedness. He explains Hanhart's results, obtained in areas of inbreeding in Switzerland, on the basis of matrimonial selection.—*J. Deussen.*

2764. Cavagna, C. *Il reattivo di Rorschach nei fanciulli anormali dell'intelligenza.* (The Rorschach test in children of subnormal intelligence.) *Note Psichiat., Pesaro*, 1948, 74, 93-108.—The author examined with the Rorschach test 90 oligophrenic children of both sexes (65 boys between 9 and 14 and 25 girls between 9 and 13 years). The results are in fundamental accord with those obtained by most other investigators, namely that the psychograms

of these subjects are characterized by serious stereotypy and poverty of interpretation. In comparison with normal subjects, these furnish a minor number of G, a very low percentage of F+, very frequent Po, very high percentage of Orig. The extratensive reaction-type is prevalent.—F. C. Sumner.

2765. Engler, M. (St. Lawrence's Hosp., Caterham, Eng.) Prefrontal leucotomy in mental defectives. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 844-850.—43 mental defectives, 75% of them low-grade imbeciles or idiots, average CA of 27, were operated. Remarkable improvement of behavior resulted in 5.26% and some improvement in 18.41%, this improvement in conduct being associated with higher grade level of intelligence. 27 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

2766. Kiil, Vilhelm. (Oslo U., Norway.) Frontal hair direction in mentally deficient individuals. *J. Hered.*, 1948, 39, 281-285.—Examination of 66 mongoloids disclosed no single case of Type III, frontal hair pattern, namely one with the glabellar stream spreading fanwise and reaching the scalp border on both sides of the forehead. Among 227 non-mongoloid white defectives there were higher Type III frequencies for individuals of Southern European origin, while there were lower frequencies for those of Northwestern and Central European origin.—G. C. Schwesinger.

2767. Mackay, G. W. (Rampton State Institution, Retford, Eng.) Leucotomy in the treatment of psychopathic feeble-minded patients in a state mental deficiency institution. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 834-843.—Of 14 women and 6 men, 7 showed marked improvement, 7 some improvement, and 5 little or no change. Detailed case summaries are presented.—W. L. Wilkins.

2768. Rados, Andrew. Conical cornea and mongolism. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1948, 40, 454-478.—An extensive discussion of the literature in regard to mongolism and to conical cornea is given.—S. Ross.

2769. Wessell, Nils Y. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) The tune of the hickory stick. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1949, 53, 425-431.—Practical problems facing the administrators of colleges and of schools for the mentally deficient are discussed and compared. The importance of good public relations and administrative leadership is emphasized. The author also stresses that the same variability that makes individualized instruction necessary for the college student makes necessary individual education, training, and treatment for the mentally deficient.—V. M. Staudt.

[See also abstracts 2813, 2995.]

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

2770. Belka, H. Die Spiegelschrift der linken Hand. Eine hirnpathologische Studie zur Frage der Leitung der rechten Grosshirnhemisphäre. (Mirror writing of the left hand. A cerebral pathology study on the question of the predominance of the right cerebral hemisphere.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 175, 68-97.—4 groups of cases are distinguished in which mirror writing is observed: cases of normal intellectual functioning, with functional preponderance of the right hemisphere as in the left-handed; cases of mental debility; cases of traumatism or intoxications bringing about a certain disintegration; finally cases in which there is a pathological injury of the parietal lobes and of the graphic centers. In a general way mirror writing of the left hand betrays a functional predominance of the right hemisphere.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2771. Butts, William Marlin. Boy prostitutes of the metropolis. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 673-681.—During 49 nights over a period of 9 months, 121 individual males were observed soliciting in the square of a large city. Out of this group 26 gave sufficient information to warrant analysis. Although the data were gathered informally the information was checked and validated wherever feasible. A brief statistical analysis of the living conditions of the boys is presented, followed by 10 case histories.—G. A. Muench.

2772. Caprio, Frank S. A case of exhibitionism with special reference to the family setting. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 587-602.—A 19-year-old boy was required by the courts to have psychiatric treatment after several arrests for exhibitionism since the age of 14. Analysis revealed marked feelings of inferiority, sibling rivalry, bipolar reaction to a hostile father, psychosexual infantilism, and an attachment to the mother which was disguised by fantasies concerning the opposite sex. Unconscious homosexuality and pronounced anal-sadistic tendencies also contributed to the development of the paraphilia. Significant in the genesis of the symptom was a disturbed family situation involving a highly compulsive father who was sexually incompatible with his wife, and frequent exposure of the patient to nudity of both father and mother. A satisfactory therapeutic result was obtained with partial analysis of one year's duration.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2773. Cason, Hulsey. (U. Miami, Fla.) The characteristics of the psychopath. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 211-219.—It is desirable to have in mind a clear concept of psychopathic personality before attempting to decide whether or not any given case can be so diagnosed. All symptoms of the psychopath are human and natural. These symptoms practically coincide with the forms of behavior which religious leaders have urged man to control. In judging the extent to which a given person is a psychopath account should be taken of the strength and prominence of the symptoms as well as the number of different symptoms. A person may be diagnosed as a psychopathic personality if he shows a reasonable number of the described symptoms in a fairly pronounced form. The great mass of the population falls somewhere between the psychopath and the saint.—R. D. Weitz.

2774. de Villanueva C. F. P. Anomalías congénitas físicas y psíquicas de origen alcohólica. (Congenital physical and psychological abnormalities

of alcoholic origin.) *Rev. Med. Cirug., Barranguilla*, 1946, 13, 77-86.—Physical abnormalities were found in 9 and psychological abnormalities in 26 children of drinkers who had shown no major alcoholic disorders. Literature is cited in support of the thesis that alcoholism in the parents produces congenital degeneration in the offspring.—(Courtesy of *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.*)

2775. Keller, M. Alcoholism among college students. *Coll. Hlth Rev.*, 1948, 12, 1; 5-7.—Drinking by college students is common, but the smaller proportion would fall in the category of alcoholism. This dangerous condition apparently results when the student finds his problems too severe and turns to drinking as an escape. It is pointed out that the college administration should treat this group as mental hygiene problems, and not as simple disciplinary problems into which the larger amount of drinking reasonably falls. Mental hygiene treatment of alcoholic students may result in important correction of incipient alcoholism in this age period.—(Courtesy of *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.*)

2776. Meng, Heinrich. (U. Basel, Switzerland.) *Beitrag zur Praxis und Theorie der Psychotherapie.* (A contribution to practice and theory of psychotherapy.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1948, 78, 753-755.—The marital maladjustment of 10 women coming for psychiatric aid during the period 1920 to 1947 is attributed to latent or manifest homosexuality or frigidity. In the treatment of these women chief accent was placed on the psychoanalysis of the ego-structure and ego-dynamics from the point of view of the ego-psychology of Paul Federn. The author is convinced that the emotional shocks of modern world war have especially endangered the normal development and sado-masochistic balance of the ego of these women. This explains the general characterological insecurity, the general excitability and quest for innovation, and especially the estrangement-feelings and depersonalization characteristic of these patients.—F. C. Sumner.

2777. Seliger, Robert V. The psychiatrist looks at contemporary alcoholism. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 383-397.—The problem of alcoholism in contemporary society is surveyed from the points of view of its relation to crime; definition of an "alcoholic;" pathology, psychopathology and psychodynamics of alcoholism; treatment; and prevention.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2778. Seliger, Robert V. Religious and similar experiences and revelations in patients with alcohol problems. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 728-731.—The importance of true religious experience is discussed from the orientation that the individual redirects his life from an interest in himself to an interest in others. Consequently the attention of the individual is no longer focused upon his own misfortunes, but is redirected toward attempting to understand the misfortunes of others. By attaining real tolerance of himself and others he makes certain steps toward attaining the goal of peace of mind.

The author presents 3 case histories in pointing out that modern medicine recognizes the help given to patients by true religious attitudes and feelings.—G. A. Muench.

2779. Stalker, Harry. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) *Psychopathic personality.* In *Harris, Noel G., Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 201-218.—Using Henderson's (1939) clinical description the writer summarizes the technical literature on etiology (heredity), psychopathology (defective social instinct and emotional immaturity), prognosis (not always bad), and treatment procedures in Great Britain (probation, schools, borstals). 22 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2780. Strauss, E. B. *Insomnia.* *St Bart's Hosp. J.*, 1948, 52, 163-168.—Under the etiology of insomnia are set forth: (1) physical factors (toxic and chemical factors; pain; discomfort; dyspnea; cough; uncomfortable temperature; interference with food habits); (2) psychic factors (insomnia in the psychoses; insomnia complicating other functional nervous disorders; insomnia due to "worry"; insomnia as a "conversion" symptom; "agrupniaphobia"; psychic factors causing insomnia in children). The cardinal principles of treatment are (1) to diagnose the cause of the symptoms complained of and (2) to treat the cause of symptom rather than the symptom. The use and withdrawal of hypnotic drugs are discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

2781. Vié, Jacques. *Chômage et psychopathies.* (Work stoppage and psychopathies.) *Ann méd.-psychol.*, 1942, 15, 273-297.—The pathogenic factors of work stoppage are numerous. The moral shock of stoppage can determine in the predisposed veritable "neuroses of idleness," described by Mira, reactions of a depressive and obsessional or on the contrary exaltive type. But above all, stoppage of work is a powerful factor in disadaptation to the social and family environment. Laziness and the reduced life which flows from it lead to parasitism or permit the bringing to light of perverse and antisocial tendencies up to then latent. Often the stoppage of work is the consequence of psychopathy. It is the first symptom of a psychosis in evolution, of a progressive mental insufficiency, or of a habitual mental insufficiency. The indemnity of stoppage of work is found to have, in the cases of symptomatic stoppage, an unexpected and disagreeable consequence. It retards medical treatment by permitting to the patient a slackened life.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2782. Young, R. C. Clinical observations on the treatment of the alcoholic. *Med. surg. J.*, 1948, 100, 539-546.—In a report based on the observation of 2,275 cases it is stated that "basically, there is no difference between the opium group addicts and the alcoholic addict. The mechanism of addiction is the same and the abrupt withdrawal symptoms may be very stormy in both types." Every alcoholic has a psychiatric problem. The intensity of the problem varies individually. The nutritional phase is most important and psychiatric improvement often follows

improvement in this field. Every alcoholic is an addict and the vast majority of patients should be institutionalized for study and treatment. Every alcoholic can get well provided he accepts the fact that he cannot ever again take alcohol in any form.—(Courtesy of *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.*)

[See also abstracts 2788, 3006.]

SPEECH DISORDERS

2783. Albertson, Eleanor T. (*Colorado Society for Crippled Children, Denver.*) A glimpse into an aphasic's world. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1947, 1, 361-364.—Soldiers rendered traumatically aphasic have provided the medical world with opportunity to see into the aphasic's world more than ever before. While the aphasic "comes back" in the first 6 months after receiving his brain injury, a varying degree of impairment persists owing to scar tissue. In helping the aphasic to improvement there are two approaches to be concurrently adopted: (1) that of drilling and repetition of the new association patterns; (2) that of personality therapy. The latter has to do with overcoming the patient's feeling of insecurity and frustration.—F. C. Sumner.

2784. Stein, Leopold. (*Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.*) Outline of the psychosomatic structure of stammering. *Med. Pr.*, 1948, 220, 560-563.—Stammering is to be understood in the light of the 4 stages in the phylogenetic and ontogenetic development of speech: the first stage of clicking sounds of startle and attack and of vocal patterns such as sighing, grunting, humming; the second stage of rhythmical babbling; the third stage of using speech to make other people do something and involving a shortening of the babble; the fourth stage of grasping significance of independent words and of arranging them in sentences. The dissolution of speech as seen in stammering is viewed by the author as a regression to the clicking and babbling stage in fear, anxiety and conflict.—F. C. Sumner.

2785. Teixeira, Napoleão L. (*Faculty Medicine, Parana, Brasil.*) Afasia pós-traumática. (Post-traumatic aphasia.) *Arg. Neuropsiquiat.*, S. Paulo, 1948, 6, 60-68.—Types of aphasia (visual, auditory, loss of ability to write or to speak) and a review of attempts at cerebral localization of those disorders from Broca onward are given preliminary to the presentation of a case of a 50-year old man with aphasia following a shot in the head in the left frontoparietal area. The patient was unable to understand the spoken word however simple, to understand written words of even one syllable, or to speak or write words. With treatment there was a gradual recovery of speech practically in all departments.—F. C. Sumner.

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

2786. Carrilho, Heitor. Psicogênese e determinação pericial da periculosidade. (Psychogenesis and expert determination of harmfulness to society.) *Arg. Neuropsiquiat.*, S. Paulo, 1948, 6, 25-46.—

With respect to the psychogenesis and expert appraisal of the harmfulness of delinquents to society the author discusses the difficulty and complexity of the problem which confronts the legal psychiatrist in these connections; the necessity of investigating in public psychiatric hospital the harmfulness of a delinquent; the etiology of harmfulness to society; the general diagnosis of harmfulness to society; the legal presumption of harmfulness; clinical and legal forms of harmfulness.—F. C. Sumner.

2787. Ceni, Carlo. (*U. Bologna, Italy.*) Das Verbrechen und die Naturgesetze. (Crime and natural laws.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 77-95.—Discussion turns about two natural factors in the causation of crime: (1) constitutional deviations in the basic element of the psyche, namely, the instinctive dispositions; (2) deviations of the instinctive dispositions owing to causes which lie inside or outside of the constitution of the individual.—F. C. Sumner.

2788. Lewis, A. P. R. Alcohol and abnormal behavior in head injury cases. *Brit. J. Addiction*, 1948, 45, 15-38.—Among 1200 adolescent delinquents, 14-23 years of age, there were 36 cases in which alcohol was considered a possible factor in the delinquency. Of this group 12 had suffered head injuries, while among the non-alcoholic balance there were 28 who had suffered head injury. The 3 groups, alcoholic, head injury, and those combining both were compared. The mental states in the combined group were more markedly abnormal than in either of the others, and crimes of violence were commoner in this group.—(Courtesy of *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.*)

2789. MacDonald, D. Stewart, & Rogers, Kenneth H. (*Big Brother Movement, Toronto, Canada.*) Psychological research in a private social work agency. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 2, 206-211.—Some early studies endeavoring to locate significant factors in the "success" or "failure" of juvenile delinquents referred to the Big Brother Movement, a boys' counseling center, are summarized and more recent studies presented. Other activities of the agency are described and some problems awaiting solution are outlined.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2790. Obel, Henry. Differing factorial abilities of ungraded boys who later became criminals. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1948, 8(2), 89-90.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan, 1948. Microfilm of complete manuscript 107 p., \$1.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1068.

2791. Rollin, Henry R. (*Horton Hosp., Epsom, Eng.*) The psychological problems of the repatriated prisoner of war. *Med. Pr.*, 1948, 220, 301-304.—The origins and manifestations of the maladjustments of repatriated prisoners of war are discussed. Before capture 24% of maladjusted repatriates showed symptoms of low mental stability before being taken prisoner. During captivity there were 3 stages in the life of the internee: the initial bewilderment at his new ignominious role; period of settling down to an invidious routine; the lengthy period of boredom. Following release maladjustment

stems not from physical privation endured in internment but from human emotions and urges such as sexual needs over-idealizing the sex-object in captivity finding nothing in civil life to correspond with such ideals; aggression exacerbated in captivity failing of rechannelization in civil life; constructive tendencies not finding fulfillment in work; guilt-feelings over having been captured. A few suggestions are given with respect to psychotherapeutic treatment for these repatriated ex-prisoners.—F. C. Sumner.

2792. Schneider, Pierre B. (*U. Basel, Switzerland*.) *Psychiatrie légale et narco-analyse*. (Legal psychiatry and narcoanalysis.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 352-371.—Examination under subnarcosis (pentothal induced) was made on 4 criminals or individuals presumed such and on 5 non-delinquent subjects to ascertain whether so-called "truth-serum" can actually elicit the truth in the sense of a confession and whether subjects are rendered more suggestible in the subnarcotic state to the examiner. The results somewhat differing from subject to subject lead the author to the conviction that narcoanalysis could be useful for examination of delinquents reticent or refusing to confess; that a subject under pentothal does not admit a crime he has not committed; that confession pure and simple is not the rule; that the subject will most often sketch a confession only to recover himself immediately; that his affective reactions, a word-too-much, an unfortunate gesture will betray him. It is not therefore a question of confessions in the strict juridical sense of the term but of psychological indices which, if they are reproduced in an expert psychiatric report, will represent a serious charge against the subject. Finally, it appears possible that a criminal is able, in spite of narcoanalysis, not to make confession and never to allow himself to be caught in a trap.—F. C. Sumner.

2793. Stevenson, G. H. *Insanity as a criminal defence: the psychiatric viewpoint*. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1948, 58, 174-180.—The difficulties experienced by a psychiatrist testifying in connection with an insanity defence are discussed. The rules of evidence do not permit technical discussion of psychoses but limit testimony to discussion of certain symptoms related to questions of responsibility. It is suggested that a desirable change would be to limit the jury function to determining whether or not the accused committed the act and have the question of sanity submitted by a technical board to the court.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstracts 2484, 2669, 2702, 2819.]

PSYCHOSES

2794. Batt, J. C. (*St. Ebba's Hosp., Epsom, Eng.*) *Homicidal incidence in the depressive psychoses*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 782-792.—20 depressive cases, 19 of them female, in which a definite homicidal act was perpetrated are compared with 29 presumably normal cases whose offense was homicide, on

age, marital status, type of victim, suicidal tendency, method of attack, and after behavior. The typical woman in this series, of age 30, attacks someone much loved, but is unlikely to attempt suicide after the attack. It is deduced that the homicide is a misplaced form of aggressive action against the self—a displacement of a suicidal tendency.—W. L. Wilkins.

2795. Ewalt, Jack R., & Hanes, L. C. (*Galveston State Psychopathic Hosp., Galveston, Tex.*) *Cortical atrophy as the etiological factor in certain types of mental disorders*. *Tex. Rep. Biol. Med.*, 1948, 6, 354-363.—12 cases of brain atrophy (ranging in age from 26 to 59) are presented, all of which came to the hospital presenting complaints resembling those of schizophrenic or manic psychoses. 2 showed changes suggestive of Alzheimer's disease, but in the presence of hypertension. 6 showed mental changes typical of Alzheimer's disease and without any evidence of other pathology to explain the condition. 4 cases showed evidence of Pick's disease without other evidence of pathology to explain the condition. The authors believe that brain atrophy is often overlooked as the etiologic factor in the psychoses. The electroencephalograph is helpful in diagnosing these cases but is not absolutely dependable. Pneumoencephalograms seem the diagnostic method of choice.—F. C. Sumner.

2796. Friedlander, Joseph W. (*3269 Maypole Ave., Chicago*), & Banay, Ralph S. *Psychosis following lobotomy in a case of sexual psychopathy; report of a case*. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1948, 59, 302-321.—A detailed study of one case indicated that psychosis followed lobotomy. A sexual offender without psychosis was lobotomized in an attempt to relieve extreme tension and obsessive-compulsive symptoms. "Instead of progressive improvement, our patient showed rapid improvement after the immediate postoperative period, stabilization for a year and then progressive decline. Lobotomized in November 1941, he was first recognized as psychotic in March 1945 and demented in January 1947. Since there is no evidence for any complicating factor, and we can explain all our findings in terms of the effects of the operation itself, we conclude that the lobotomy produced the dementia."—K. S. Wagoner.

2797. Georgi, F., Fischer, R., Weber, R., & Weiss, P. (*U. Basel, Switzerland*.) *Psychophysische Korrelationen. V. Schizophrenie und Leberstoffwechsel*. (Psychophysical correlations. V. Schizophrenia and liver-metabolism.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1948, 78, 1194-1200.—By means of the Quick test-determination of the hippuric acid in the urine after taking of sodium benzoate as well as by means of the authors' modification of the Quick test, derangement of the detoxicating function of the liver can be tested. Using the classic Quick test and also their modification of it, the authors find evidence of greater disturbance in the liver's detoxicating function in the case of schizophrenics of various types than in healthy normal subjects. With liver-therapy

of the schizophrenics comes an improvement of the psychotic state.—F. C. Sumner.

2798. Gordon, Alfred. (1900 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.) Prognostic significance of incidental acute somatic disorders in the course of psychoses; reevaluation of five cases fourteen years later. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 59, 646-652.—Five brief case studies of patients showing definite intermittent psychotic symptoms are described in which the psychotic symptoms disappeared after some incidental disease such as lobar or bronchopneumonia. The psychotic attacks have not reappeared after 14 years in these individuals. The influence of the incidental disease on the original psychosis is discussed and the similarity of the effects of the incidental disease and "shock" therapy is considered.—K. S. Wagoner.

2799. Hall, E. P. (Netherne Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.) Observations on the use of tridione in disturbed psychotics. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 733-736.—10 seriously disturbed males of CA 20 to 49, average hospitalization 58.4 months were treated, 6 with subsequent electroconvulsive therapy. The drug proved useful not only as a preventive of convulsive attack, but also as a sedative and successfully with ECT.—W. L. Wilkins.

2800. Hardy, LeGrand H., Rand, Gertrude, & Rittler, M. Catherine. Incidence of defective color vision among psychotic patients. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1948, 40, 121-133.—The incidence of color blindness among the psychotic patients tested was not significantly higher than in the normal population. Several reasons are suggested to explain previous contrary findings.—S. Ross.

2801. Hardy, LeGrand H., Rand, G., & Rittler, M. Catherine. (Presbyterian Hosp., New York 32.) Incidence of color-blindness among psychotic subjects. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 229-242.—The present study attempts to resolve the discrepancy between the data obtained by Millard and Shakow and those of Kaplan and Lynch. Both Ishihara and American Optical Company charts were administered to a population of 123 male and 112 female psychotics (mostly schizophrenics). Results showed no significant deviations from the normal population (8.1% male color weakness and 1.8% female). The Kaplan-Lynch study is criticized as based on faulty (American Optical Co.) charts, ignorance of random errors made by psychotics, and inadequate criteria. B. R. Bugelski.

2802. Hemphill, R. E., & Reiss, M. Experimental investigations in the endocrinology of schizophrenia. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, 1948, 41, 533-540.—The lines along which preliminary research has been done and further research is being planned are sketched as to the endocrinological factors in schizophrenia, especially of the catatonic type. Some of the psychological phenomena noted in schizophrenia, namely a reduced awareness and reduced responsiveness to environment permitting the appearance of dream-like states, are not difficult to explain physiologically. Some preliminary findings by themselves

and others are reported as to cortin in blood and urine of patients; as to whether blood of catatonic patients when injected into rats has inhibitory effects; as to whether thyroid function has any relation to schizophrenia; as to whether enzyme systems play a causal role in schizophrenia; as to the relationship of growth and physical constitution to schizophrenia; as to endocrine imbalance in puerperal schizophrenia.—F. C. Sumner.

2803. Huston, Paul E., & Locher, Lillian M. (Iowa State Psychopathic Hosp., Iowa City.) Involutional psychosis; course when untreated and when treated with electric shock. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 59, 385-394.—The courses of illness of two groups of patients with involutional psychosis, one group (61 patients) treated with electric shock and a control group (93 patients) untreated with electric shock, were followed several years after discharge. Of the control group, 46% recovered spontaneously after a median illness of 31 months; 18% were still ill; 13% committed suicide and 23% died. Of the shock group, 80% were completely recovered or greatly improved for the whole followup period (averaging 3 years). Certain factors related to the courses of illness are discussed. The authors conclude that electric shock therapy should be applied early to patients with involutional psychoses.—K. S. Wagoner.

2804. Hyvert, M. Persistence mentale morbide. (Morbid mental persistence.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1942, 15, 310-314.—In respect to two cases of chronic melancholy suddenly cured on the occasion of the psychological shock of leave-granting and of resumption of contact with the family life, the author insists on the importance of morbid mental persistence after the disappearance of the provocative cause. This true mental attitude is different from the malady properly so-called. Various authors speak of it as a secondary matter. One has not perhaps attached to this phenomenon, already mentioned by Séglas, the importance which it merits from the viewpoint of the evolution of the syndromes, psychopathology and therapeutics.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2805. Hyvert, M. La persistance mentale morbide; influence du milieu extérieur. (Morbid mental persistence; influence of the external environment.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1942, 15, 184-187.—This is a case of a woman interned for azotemic psychotic encephalitis with confusion, agitation, and grave affection of the general state. Two months afterwards, there is an amelioration of the physical state but the mental state remains very grave with catatonic attitude and mutism. In the course of a first leave-granting of 48 hours, the catatonia and mutism disappeared, the transformation is complete. With return to the asylum, the regular disorders are resumed. An immediate trial-leave again gives full satisfaction.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2806. Ivanowski, A. Wesen und Aufbau der Remission bei der Katatonie. (The nature of remissions in catatonia.) *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenhr.*,

1942, 115, 32.—20 catatonic cases are presented to show the "basic psychological processes objectively" and the "functional process of remission." The use of artificial respiration and cardiazol shock produced apparent cures which clearly showed what processes were involved in spontaneous remissions, especially in the area of building up motor and affective control. Essentially a rehabilitation of the total personality is necessary.—J. Deussen.

2807. Koressios, N. T. *Psychosomatisme et électro-encéphalomatisme*. (Psychosomatism and electroencephalomatism.) *France méd.*, 1947, 10 (4), 18-19.—The author in collaboration with M. Marchal demonstrates in electroencephalographic experiments with depressed melancholics the possibility of influencing by means of psychotherapy the normal electroencephalographic curves of certain subjects. After psychic stimulation the waves increase in amplitude and their frequency is inverted. The psychic influence acts on the cerebral electric potential. In electric shock therapy the altering of the depression is by way of the modification of the cerebral electric potential.—F. C. Sumner.

2808. Massignan, Luigi, & Roi, Gaetano. *Ricerche sulla efficacia terapeutica della sospensione di coscienza in malati di mente*. (Researches on the therapeutic efficacy of suspension of consciousness in mental patients.) *Note Psichiat.*, Pesaro, 1948, 74, 71-74.—The therapeutic effect of shock therapy (electric, cardiazol, acetylcholine) has been variously attributed to neuro-vegetative modification, convulsive crisis, and suspension of consciousness. With a view to ascertaining whether suspension of consciousness has therapeutic effect, the authors instituted the present experiment. Barbiturate preparations (Narcovene) were injected intravenously to obtain profound narcosis in 10 mental patients (schizophrenic). The sleep lasted on the average for 10 to 20 minutes. The results show that suspension of consciousness thus obtained did not have therapeutic effect. However, one case subjected to 15 suspensions of consciousness with Narcovene is more improved than after single electric shock sessions. The suspension of consciousness obtained with Narcovene is less complete than that of shock.—F. C. Sumner.

2809. Mattioli-Foggia, C., & Pollini, L. G. *Sulle psicosi dei naufraghi e sui mancati suicidi per impiccamento*. (Concerning the psychoses of the seriously despondent and their unsuccessful attempt at suicide by hanging.) *Note Psichiat.*, Pesaro, 1948, 64, 65-70.—To the 2 cases reported elsewhere by Herschmann of seriously dejected persons attempting unsuccessfully suicide by hanging, the present authors would add another one which they have observed personally: a woman who suffered from severe depression owing to ideas of guilt and damnation and culminating (8/17/1939) in an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by hanging which left her unconscious for about 8 hours. Following her recovery, her humor and ideation gradually commenced to be modified until she was dismissed

(1/25/1940) in good mental condition. In explaining the improvement in this case and in the 2 reported by Herschmann the present authors incline to the bio-psycho-dynamic theory of Cerletti about the effect of electroshock, namely that when the organism is brought to the extreme limit of life and fights to survive, all the neural, biochemical, endocrinal, elemental regulators, especially of the neuro-vegetative system, and all the primitive unconscious psychism are mobilized to guard and defend life.—F. C. Sumner.

2810. Medicott, R. W. (Ashburn Hall, Dunedin, N. Z.) *Electronarcosis, with special reference to the treatment of paranoid schizophrenia*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 793-798.—Female paranoid schizophrenics were treated with electro shock and with electronarcosis, with electroshock having very poor results. Of those treated with electronarcosis, 37.5% showed recovery with insight, 25% showed a social recovery with some residual schizoid tendencies, 12.5% showed some improvement, and 25% showed no improvement or were worse. It is reasoned that electronarcosis produces a disorganization of greater intensity and length than ECT and should be relatively more effective with relatively stable clinical cases which are as resistant as paranoid schizophrenics.—W. L. Wilkins.

2811. Mendoza, Belen T. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) *Constitutional study*. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 173-175.—Some constitutional aspects of involutionary depressions are presented in this case study of brother and sister, both suffering from similar types of psychoses as well as diabetes mellitus. The clinical picture during the initial period of observations showed some striking resemblances whereas the subsequent course differed a great deal. The family background, the life histories of the brother and sister, and the clinical studies bring out some indications of the biological basis of involutionary psychoses.—F. C. Sumner.

2812. Pages, L., & Sivadon, P. *A propos d'un cas de pseudoschizophasie*. (In regard to a case of pseudoschizophasia.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1942, 15, 323-331.—Long observation of a case which has presented diagnostic difficulties is recounted. Language disturbances presented by the patient have often been interpreted as a schizophrenic syndrome, although it does not correspond with the description which Pfersdorff has given of it. It is not a question of paraphasia. The authors seek an explanation in the well known thesis of Charles Blondel to the effect that the delirious can not find in the language of society a mode of expression for their abnormal states.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2813. Pflugfelder, G. (U. Basel, Switzerland.) *Probleme der Demenzforschung*. (Problems of dementia-research.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 219-231.—Problems now confronting dementia-research are: (1) the differentiation between dementia as an acquired deterioration and feeble-mindedness as a defective development of intelligence; (2) the separation of transitory internal

disturbance involving a clouding of consciousness from permanent dementia symptoms; (3) demarcation and investigation of lacunar disturbances, especially the various forms of aphasia and agnosias; (4) whether there is only one dementia or different forms of dementia; (5) the relative significance of various methods of investigating dementia; (6) the role of characterological and affective factors in dementia; (7) of what compensations, detour reactions, auxiliary mechanisms does the dement avail himself, in a word, how the psyche as it were makes a virtue out of necessity; (8) the finding of a time- and labor-saving psychological methodology for the investigation of dementia types for practical purposes.—F. C. Sumner.

2814. Reed, R. E. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.*) A case of involutional psychosis, paranoid type. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 168-170.—That factors other than somatic disturbances are significant in the production of involution psychosis and that there are other types of involution psychosis than melancholia, the author demonstrates with the case of a 53-year-old colored female with involutional psychosis, paranoid type, in which long standing sense of insecurity had been prepsychotically bolstered by defensive reactions, obstinacy in opinion, jealousy, unforgiveness, secretiveness, suspiciousness—character formations which proved sufficient support for the personality until the involutional period when, with added physiological and psychological burdens, they proved no longer adequate and resort had to be made to more extreme defensive and compensatory measures provided by the paranoid psychosis with its delusions, misinterpretations, and distortions of reality.—F. C. Sumner.

2815. Scott, W. Clifford M. Application of psychoanalytic principles to the treatment of in-patients in mental hospitals. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 767-772.—A single manic-depressive female, CA 20, treated in 1936-1938, is presented to illustrate progress during treatment of a prognostically apparently hopeless case.—W. L. Wilkins.

2816. Shneidman, Edwin S. (*Vet. Admin. Neuropsychiatric Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.*) Schizophrenia and the MAPS test: a study of certain formal psycho-social aspects of fantasy production in schizophrenia as revealed by performance on the Make A Picture Story (MAPS) test. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1948, 38, 145-223.—The formal responses of 50 normal and 50 psychotic subjects to the Make A Picture Story Test were compared on the basis of approximately 800 "signs." The major types of "signs" studied were figure number, repetition, placement, selection, interaction signs, activity, meaning, chronology, background, and time. 64 of the approximately 800 "signs" differentiated the normal and psychotic groups at the 10% level of confidence. On the basis of these "significant signs" the following qualitative conclusions regarding the psycho-social characteristics of fantasy production in schizophrenia were drawn: the schizophrenic is extremely variable, has extreme interest in himself,

is socially isolated, over-cludes, is not bound by the dictates of reality, over-symbolizes, is inhibited and repressed in aggression, is anxious and fearful, lacks identification with the male role, and debases or degrades women. An appraisal of the MAPS test in relation to other projective instruments is offered by Bruno Klopfer in the preface. 55 references.—G. G. Thompson.

2817. Stengel, E. (*Graylingwell Hosp., Chichester, Eng.*) The application of psychoanalytical principles to the hospital in-patient. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 773-781.—Psychoanalysis has biological foundations and is not incompatible with other therapies, including the gross physical therapies. In many types of psychoses the analytic approach is indispensable. 19 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

2818. Tweed, A. R. Two cases of bromide psychosis simulating an involutional paranoid. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 650-657.—"Case No. 1 illustrates how bromides taken over a long period of time . . . by a patient in the involutional period for tremors on an arteriosclerotic basis, not only increased the symptomatology but externalized a psychosis which could very easily have been classified as an involutional psychosis, paranoid type. Case No. 2 demonstrates how self-medication with bromides at the menopause gave rise to a psychosis which was misdiagnosed for approximately three weeks even though the patient was hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital."—E. M. L. Burchard.

2819. Weiss, Isidore I. Psychoses in military prisoners. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 689-705.—This article is the first of two concerning psychoses in an army rehabilitation center. The study is concerned with the number and percent of prisoners found psychotic while confined; the etiology of the psychosis, the influence of war on the rate of psychosis and its relationship to civilian circumstances. These histories are utilized in the development of the data.—G. A. Muench.

[See also abstracts 2716, 2978.]

PSYCHONEUROSES

2820. Anderson, R. C. (*AAF Sch. Aviation Med., Randolph Field, Tex.*) Neuropsychiatric problems of the flyer. *Amer. J. Med.*, 1948, 4, 637-644.—Neurotic disturbances of flyers are described: phobias, reactive depression, neurasthenic syndrome, conversion phenomena, psychosomatic disturbances. The best treatment of these reactions is prophylaxis in the form of adequate rest and relief from flying duties; adequate recreational outlets for the increased tension borne in the air; early and prompt recognition of the symptoms of impending neurotic and psychosomatic disturbances; proper selection of personnel although in some cases flying itself has been found to afford relief from basic conflicts and an outlet for basic anxieties.—F. C. Sumner.

2821. Edkins, J. R. P. (*Tavistock Clinic, London.*) Further developments in abreaction. In Harris

Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 265-288.—The efficacy of Palmer's (see 23: 2722) ether method for the induction of abreaction is tested by reporting results obtained from the treatment of 44 chronic cases of "traumatic (service connected) neuroses" during over 500 sessions. Follow-up studies after 30 months showed 33 still "well" and most of the others improved. The suggestion is made that this method might well prove useful with other than traumatic states. Illustrative case and progress notes are given for 5 of the cases treated. 27 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2822. Fischer, Siegfried. Remarks on some basic problems of dynamic psychopathology. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 366-371.—A distinction is made between comprehensible mental connections which are evident in themselves, and causal connections which are discoverable only by inductive methods. Dynamic psychopathology begins where psychological connections are not comprehensible but can be made so by utilizing material of which the patient is unaware. "All neuroses can be made understandable through the utilization of the unaware, of which we become aware through a conflict with the sex drive or the drive of self-preservation The frustrated drive of self-preservation, which is certainly stronger than the sexual drive, must be considered as one of the main factors in the development of neuroses."—E. M. L. Burchard.

2823. Fitzgerald, Otho W. S. Love deprivation and the hysterical personality. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 701-717.—The personality of the hysteric is of much more importance than the hysterical symptoms. In their discussions of hysteria Freud, Janet, Prince, and McDougall ignored the fundamental personality aspects which relate to an emotional immaturity growing out of love-deprivation, especially from the mother. All the attention getting devices of the hysteric can be linked to insatiable love-craving. Chief failure of this type of personality is in marital life, for the hysteric marries a parent substitute. When channelled into socially acceptable areas the hysterical personality is best fitted for work with small children, missionary, nursing, or social welfare work, or acting, for in these areas the vocational fantasy of the hysteric can assist in satisfying his need for emotional involvement with other people. 19 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

[See also abstract 2996.]

PSYCHOSOMATICS

2824. Arzt, Philip K. Psychosomatic medicine in general practice. *J. Lancet*, 1948, 68, 423-427.—The importance of a psychosomatic orientation for the general practitioner is discussed. It is felt that the term "psychosomatic" is perhaps unfortunate because it is considered unnecessary to designate by a special term conditions which appear so generally in general practice. Because they are so general it is recommended that to the usual examination areas of the medical history, physical, and laboratory

examinations there be added a study of the personality.—C. M. Louttit.

2825. Barton, Richard Thomas. Causes of dysphagia. *Ann. West. Med. Surg.*, 1948, 2, 414-418.—An outline is given of the known causes of dysphagia. The term dysphagia as used here refers to any complaint of difficulty when swallowing, such as the sensation of a "lump in the throat," pain on swallowing, regurgitation, etc. An exposition of the physiology of deglutition is followed with an etiological classification of the dysphagias: (1) dysphagia due to pain on swallowing; (2) dysphagia due to mechanical obstruction; (3) dysphagia due to nervous causes without obstruction. A brief statement is made relative to the diagnosis and management of dysphagias.—F. C. Sumner.

2826. Baumeister, Carl F., & Darling, Duane D. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med., Chicago.) The significance of weight loss as observed in a gastrointestinal clinic. *Gastroenterology*, 1948, 10, 792-796.—Statistics compiled on 227 GI cases entering the medical dispensary of the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital from Jan. 1940 to Jan. 1941 showed weight loss was more frequent in organic gastrointestinal disorder than in functional gastrointestinal disorders; that weight loss is slightly more frequent in males than in females in the case of organic gastrointestinal disorders and slightly more frequent in females than in males in the case of functional gastrointestinal disorders; that weight loss in males as well as in females is more frequent in the organic than in the functional gastrointestinal disorders. The authors see in weight loss an aid to differential diagnosis of these two kinds of gastrointestinal disorders.—F. C. Sumner.

2827. Blazer, Alfred. Backache as a psychosomatic problem. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 441-447.—The psychic significance of some forms of backache is illustrated by a case report of the treatment with a brief form of modified analytic therapy of a 40-year-old man. The relationship of his physical symptoms to personal conflicts over sex gratification induced by a thwarting, frustrating, perfectionistic mother is clearly indicated by the patient's dreams and associations.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2828. Cruz, Jose G. Psychiatry and pediatrics. *J. Philippine med. Ass.*, 1947, 23, 605-607.—With the narrowing of the gap between psychiatry and medicine the pediatrician finds himself in a position to deal more adequately with a number of pathological conditions in children. Every physical illness, however mild, is seen as a potential breeder of behavior problems. On the other hand, emotional disturbances such as stress and strain of unhappiness, frustration, inability to live up to unwarranted ambitions and expectations, feeling of insecurity, may find their expression in the form of somatic diseases.—F. C. Sumner.

2829. Deutsch, Felix. The psychosomatic concept. *Acta med. orient., Jerusalem*, 1948, 7, 33-42.

—An introductory elucidation is given of the nature of psychosomatic medicine.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2830. Fodor, Nandor. A precognitive diagnostic dream. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 658.—An account of a dream which symbolically prophesied 24 hours in advance a gall bladder attack.—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

2831. Freyhan, F. A. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) The psychosomatic dilemma. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 165-168.—There exists today no basic disagreement as to the necessity of a psychosomatic orientation in medicine. There is, however, fundamental disagreement as to whether this psychosomatic approach is to be as fact-bound, as valid, and as scientific in its thinking as other approaches in modern medicine or whether it is to have "poetic license" to solve complex etiologic problems, to ignore the facts of medicine, to substitute new artificial categories. The author argues against the latter kind of psychosomatic orientation, particularly its exaggeration of the significance of sociologic factors at the expense of the constitutional.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2832. Friedman, Maurice H. (Mt. Alto Hosp., V. A., Washington, D. C.) Peptic ulcer and functional dyspepsia in the armed forces. *Gastroenterology*, 1948, 10, 586-606.—From observations on 138 patients (armed forces), of whom 46 were diagnosed as suffering from peptic ulcer and 92 from functional dyspepsia it was found that privates more frequently suffered from functional dyspepsia and non-commissioned and commissioned officers from peptic ulcer. The dyspeptics showed poor adaptability, resentment and hostility both on active service and on the wards, while the peptic ulcer patients exhibited excellent behavior and excellent cooperation on the wards. There was adduced no evidence that the strain of military service, including combat, was associated with any increase in the frequency of peptic ulcer. The present author attributes the disparity between his results and those reported in the war literature to differential diagnosis between the two ailments being based in the past too exclusively on x-ray examination. He insists that for the differential diagnosis of peptic ulcer and functional dyspepsia the Palmer provocative acid test is indispensable.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2833. Harris, Noel G. (Middlesex Hosp., London.) The relation of psychological medicine to general medicine (psychosomatic medicine). In *Harris, Noel G., Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 1-18.—The reasons for lag in the development of psychological medicine are analyzed with major emphasis placed upon man's projection of his fear of mental illness whereby "out of sight, out of mind" characterizes the situation. The role of "mental make-up" in physical disease is illustrated by summary discussions of selected disease entities in each of which the role of "emotional tension" is stressed as etiologically significant. A strong plea is made for "applied" instruction in "normal psychology" at medical and nursing col-

leges by which the development of psychological medicine as a tool would become generally available to all medical practitioners. 36 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2834. Harrison, Forest M. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) Psychophysical unity. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 156-159.—For a complete understanding of disease a hard and fast line must not be drawn between organic or structural diseases on one hand and functional disorders on the other. Every physical symptom, and every somatic reaction whether physiologic or pathologic, must have reverberations in the mind of the patient. Conversely, each emotional or mental state has immediate repercussions in all the tissues and cells of the body. Every morbid process is a psychophysical problem and the practicing physician must always take into consideration the psychological as well as the somatic symptomatology in the study and treatment of disease.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2835. Hoxie, George H. (2808 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Calif.) The cardiohepatic axis and syphilophobia. *Med. Times, N. Y.*, 1948, 76, 158-161.—Reported here are post-mortem and laboratory findings in a patient whose morbid fear of not being thoroughly cured of syphilis extended over 17 years. Widespread organic disorders apparently stemming from heart or liver condition are reported by the pathologist. The author who had treated the patient off and on over 17 years for various complaints believes that the somatic disorders were due to damage from patient's repeated anti-leptic treatments which in turn had stemmed from his incorrigible syphilophobia.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2836. Katzenelbogen, Samuel. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) The psychosomatic aspect of rheumatism. *Bol. Asoc. méd. P. Rico*, 1948, 40, 190-194.—The discussion is confined to the psychosomatic aspect of pains and aches in the joints and muscles, exclusive of acute arthritis due to infection with various known organisms. Two cases are presented in which emotional disorders clearly prominent or hidden contributed to the onset or maintenance of the rheumatoid condition. The author concludes that in the etiology of the two forms of chronic arthritis with organic changes in the joints, several factors are at work: special predisposition; metabolic disorders and faulty assimilation, both leading to auto-intoxication; infection in one area also causing intoxication; emotional factors in causing circulatory disturbances through the autonomic nervous system and increased tension and spasms of the muscular system.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2837. Persike, Edward C., & Lippman, Richard W. Psychologic management of children with glomerular nephritis. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 75, 540-543.—In 11 young children with edema due to the degenerative stage of glomerular nephritis the authors found psychological problems caused by unwarranted anxiety on the part of their parents. Methods that might be used to prevent behavior problems from developing are discussed.—*L. Long.*

2838. Reich, Wilhelm. (*Orgone Inst., Orgonon, Me.*) The discovery of the orgone; the cancer biopathy. Vol. 2. New York: Orgone Institute Press, 1948. xxi, 409 p. \$8.50.—This volume, an extension of the author's *The function of the orgasm*, is made up of journal articles published from 1942 to 1947 each of which describes aspects of a 17-year research program aimed to apply principles of "energetic functionalism" to the understanding and treatment of human ailments. The thesis is developed that a "new cosmic energy . . . called orgone . . . present everywhere and governed not by mechanical but functional laws" can be measured and concentrated ("the orgone accumulator") for experimental and therapy (i.e., cancer) purposes. "Biopathies are diseases due to disturbances of the biological pulsation of the autonomic life apparatus . . . are diseases resulting from organic impotence . . . thereby reducing the orgone potency of the organism." Cancer is held to be a "result of a disturbed sex-economy."—L. A. Pennington.

2839. Vogel, Frederick. (*Long Island Coll. Hosp., N. Y.*) Acute spastic ileus on hysterical basis. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 448-461.—Acute spastic ileus on a psychogenic basis is a very rare condition. One case of its occurrence in a 44-year-old white male is described. "An attempt was made to explain the patient's condition as a result of his psychoneurotic background and his pathologically unstable character. His neurosis manifested itself predominantly in a sexual maladjustment. The exact cause could not be ascertained but it is safe to assume that the patient's emotional insecurity and quest for affection . . . and the spastic pattern of his neurotic defense reactions . . . offered the psychosomatic background for a spastic ileus which as such became an acute medical emergency. . . . Conservative treatment . . . proved entirely successful."—E. M. L. Burchard.

2840. Wayne, George J. (5227 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.) The psychosomatic concept and peptic ulcer. *Ann. West. Med. Surg.*, 1948, 2, 419-421.—The psychosomatic concept does not underestimate the importance of organic changes but rather emphasizes in addition the need to view illness in both physical and emotional terms. Psychosomatic medicine distinguishes: (1) the "purely functional" conditions in which no organic changes are demonstrable; (2) basically organic disease with emotional concomitants; (3) organic disease associated with the autonomic nervous system in which organic conditions are the physical results of unconscious attitudes. Peptic ulcer is shown to belong to the last mentioned group. A more rational approach to disease and to peptic ulcer in particular, is one in which the emotional life of the patient is at least as fully investigated as is his organic lesion and an effort is made to determine their inter-relationships.—F. C. Sumner.

2841. Wolf, William. The problem of the psychosomatic patient. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 438-440.—The magnitude of the problem of psy-

chosomatic disease, involving millions of patients, is so great that psychiatrists alone cannot and should not assume the task. "Every physician must participate. The great problem . . . is how to induce and instruct the average physician to think and act in terms of teaching patients the art of thinking constructively and reacting wholesomely."—E. M. L. Burchard.

2842. Zeno, Lelio. *Tendencia psicomatica en ortopedia traumatologica.* (Psychosomatic tendency in traumatological orthopedia.) *Rev. Asoc. méd. argent.*, 1948, 62, 581-583.—2 cases of injury to foot are presented in which psychological examination of the patients revealed that subjective factors (desire for attention in a 5 year old boy which is being bestowed by parents on their new baby; fear of paralysis of foot and desire for sympathetic treatment in a 43 year old male laborer) were responsible for an unusually long delay in recovery of use of injured limb.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstract 2514.]

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

2843. Adamson, John F., & Adamson, William C. Aldarsone therapy in the treatment of general paresis. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 175-177.—39 cases of general paresis were treated with what appeared to be adequate aldarsone therapy, along with auxiliary mapharsen and bismuth over a 5-year period. 10 cases (26%) showed a clinical remission, and 5 cases (12%) showed improvement. 4 cases had shown an earlier remission but relapsed in course of persistent aldarsone but inadequate mapharsen and bismuth therapy which suggested importance of these drugs in maintaining therapeutic remission. Aldarsone appears to be about as effective as tryparsamide in producing clinical remissions in advanced cases of general paresis.—F. C. Sumner.

2844. Aita, John A., & Reitan, Ralph M. Psychotic reactions in the late recovery period following brain injury. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1948, 105, 161-169.—Observation of 500 cases of cranio-cerebral injury, evacuated to an Army neurologic center several months after injury, revealed 4 cases of psychosis which the authors describe in detail. Two cases were classified as schizophrenic in which brain injury played a secondary role. Neither of these patients was able to pursue steady work. Two cases were classified as prolonged, primary traumatic psychotic reactions (confabulatory-amnesic type) in which brain damage appeared to be the outstanding causative factor. Follow-up of these patients showed that they were able to return to simple but steady employment.—R. D. Weits.

2845. Bender, Morris B., Wortis, S. Bernard, & Cramer, J. (*Bellevue Psychiatric Hosp., New York.*) Organic mental syndrome with phenomena of extinction and allesthesia. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 59, 273-291.—A patient with severe mental deterioration felt stimulation when applied to the right side but the perception ceased as soon as

another stimulus was applied to the left side of the body and then the patient perceived only the one on the left side. The extinction phenomenon was found when cutaneous, kinesthetic, visual or auditory perceptions were thus tested. The patient also showed allesthesia. "Theoretic explanations for the phenomena of extinction, allesthesia and spatial disorientation are offered, and the relation between the systematic perceptual-motor disorders and the systematic intellectual changes is discussed. These alterations in function can be best understood when considered in terms of collective action within the nervous system as a whole."—K. S. Wagoner.

2846. Bogaert, Ludo van. (*Institut Bunge, Anvers, Belgium.*) *Maladies nerveuses systematisées et problèmes de l'hérédité.* (Systematized nervous maladies and problems of heredity.) *Acta Neurol. Psychiat. Belg.*, 1948, 48, 339-379.—In this continuation and conclusion of an article (see 23: 895), the author treats of (1) intrafamilial variations of the heredo-ataxias and other forms of hereditary neural degeneration; (2) the neuropathic family; (3) correlations of different hereditary maladies; (4) correlations between extra-neural somatic determinations and hereditary neural degenerations. It is concluded from the study that heredo-familial maladies, congenital, precociously or tardily acquired, even the most tardive, are therefore the expression of one and the same organogenetic disorder and the neural heredo-degenerations may be grouped into (1) pure abiotrophic affections; (2) metabolic degenerative affections; (3) congenital malformations; (4) dysplasias with a blastomatosse tendency; (5) angio-lympho-neurotic and endocrinal affections; (6) cranio-skeletal dysmorphoses induced by neural affections.—F. C. Sumner.

2847. Bunker, Henry Alden. *Epilepsy: a brief historical sketch.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 1-14.—The history of theories, diagnoses, clinical picture, and treatment of epilepsy are surveyed from the period of Greek medicine to the present day.—F. C. Sumner.

2848. Collier, G. Kirby. *Social implications and management.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 58-68.—The evolution of society's attitude toward the epileptic is traced from that of horror and avoidance on through that of isolating the epileptic as a menace to society and the family group, to the 20th century interest in scientific understanding, care, therapy, and clearing away of very widespread misconceptions about the epileptic. The 20th century efforts are traced somewhat in detail.—F. C. Sumner.

2849. Crosland, John H. (*St. Margaret's Sch. for Cerebral Palsy, Croydon, Eng.*) *The treatment of cerebral palsy.* *Brit. J. phys. Med.*, 1948, 11, 81-85.—A great deal can be done for the majority of sufferers from cerebral palsy yet nothing is gained by undue optimism. Successful treatment depends upon 4 things: (1) early and correct diagnosis; (2) the level of intelligence; (3) the earliest possible start of treatment; (4) correct management. At-

tention is called to the differential treatment of athetoid and spastic paralysis; to appliances for treatment such as skis, parallel bars, slings, braces; to speech therapy; to team work in treatment.—F. C. Sumner.

2850. Dielthelm, Oskar. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.*) *Differential diagnosis of epilepsy.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 109-122.—Diagnosis of epilepsy is usually made on a neurological basis. Psychopathological symptoms, however, are diagnostically most valuable. Among the psychopathological symptoms of greatest significance are the various degrees of epileptic deterioration. Recognition of advanced deterioration is fairly easy but cases with incipient symptoms of deterioration present serious difficulties. Advanced deterioration is characterized by intellectual disorders, emotional changes, and a decline in general activities. Minor psychopathological symptoms of deterioration in epilepsy are: color hallucination; religio-ecstatic content; perseverating and incoherent thinking disorders as well as drawing voice which lacks inflection and modulation. Differential diagnosis between feeble-mindedness and epileptic deterioration presents some difficulty especially when epileptic changes occur in a feeble-minded person. Many psychopathological reactions which have been considered essentially epileptic can be explained by the psychopathic personality setting. The author concludes that the essential feature of epilepsy does not seem to be the convulsion and that there is no specific diagnostic sign of epilepsy.—F. C. Sumner.

2851. Foxe, Arthur N. *The antisocial aspects of epilepsy.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 69-88.—The epileptic seizure, particularly furor epilepticus, is not regarded by the author as antisocial or criminogenic. Rather it is viewed as a "defense mechanism and a very effective one against the release of chaotic forces that would tend to destroy the at once protecting and threatening environment." It is a highly primitive type of defense. In the milieu and constitution of the epileptic are to be sought the causes of the epileptic seizure: in the milieu, particularly parental, that frustrates, neglects, overprotects, encapsulates; in a constitution that is overly charged with individualistic tendencies.—F. C. Sumner.

2852. Hoch, Paul H. (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Some psychopathological aspects of organic brain damage.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 149-162.—In this paper are discussed: memory impairments seen in artificial brain damage as produced by electric shock; the relationship of organic and psychogenic symptomatology in cases suffering from organic brain damage; finally, the influence of glutamic acid on the intellectual manifestations of patients who have an organic brain lesion. Experimentation is reported which shows that saving in retention drops to 3% after a few shocks, to 17% after the initial shocks and to 50% or normality after discontinuation of shocks; that the loss of

patient's familiarity with his surroundings in the case of electric shock is more like a partial *jamais vu* rather than its opposite, *déjà vu*; that experimental evidence (examination under sodium amytal) supports the emotional rather than the organic factor in these memory defects in artificial as well as real organic brain damage; that glutamic acid administration to mentally deficient patients increases their IQ.—F. C. Sumner.

2853. Hofmeister, Miroslav. *Zur Frage des Mechanismus der narcoleptischen Attacke.* (On the problem of the mechanism of narcoleptic attacks.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 96-112.—The chief symptom of narcolepsy, is distinguished from normal sleep only by its occurrence in the day time and by its imperative character. Six cases of narcolepsy were studied with a view to ascertaining the relations of changes of tonus-state in the vegetative system to narcoleptic sleep. Observations were made on the pharmacodynamic reaction to pilocarpin, atropin, adrenalin, and ergotamin injected subcutaneously in order to follow the protracted effects. Atropin and ergotamin which lower pulse rate and blood pressure bring about sleep readily in the subjects, while pilocarpin adrenalin which step up pulse and blood pressure do not. The author believes that the mechanism of the origination of a narcoleptic attack is identical with that of normal sleep, and that sleep is a functional manifestation of the vegetative system, arising through the preponderance of the parasympathetic function.—F. C. Sumner.

2854. Jasper, Herbert H. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) *Electro-encephalography in epilepsy.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 181-203.—Electroencephalography has strikingly confirmed in a number of respects the view of Hughlings Jackson that epilepsies are the results of discharging lesions in the brain. The author discusses: (1) the principal features of all epileptiform discharge viewed electroencephalographically (the sudden appearance of high voltage waves, i.e., spiked waves which are spontaneous, autonomous); (2) the EEG in symptomatic as compared with genuine (idiopathic, or cryptogenic) epilepsies; (3) the electroencephalographic pattern and type of clinical seizure; (4) EEG resemblances and differences in petit mal and grand mal epilepsy; (5) the relation of other psychopathologies such as auditory hallucination, personality disturbance, etc., to epileptic activation.—F. C. Sumner.

2855. Knapp, A. *Die epileptische Demenz.* (Epileptic dementia.) *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*, 1943, 116, 464.—Epileptic dementia is colored by a marked change in personality of the patient (perseveration, emphasis on particulars, and pedantry). In 50% of the cases, however, perception remained unharmed. Epileptic dementia occurs most often when the onset of the illness takes place before or during puberty and in cases of serial, abortive attacks; however, this cannot be cited as the rule. Frequently dementia is diagnosed in cases which are

largely due to the treatments with luminal and bromides. Further diagnostic difficulties arise from the fact that a large proportion of feeble-minded persons fall prey to epilepsy.—J. Deussen.

2856. Kopeloff, Nicholas, Kopeloff, Lenore M., & Pacella, Bernard L. (New York State Psychiatric Institute & Hosp., New York.) *The experimental production of epilepsy in animals.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 163-180.—Methods of the experimental production of epilepsy in animals are described: (1) by immunologic means; (2) by chemical means. The results of neurophysiological, histopathological and electro-encephalographic studies of experimentally produced epilepsy in monkeys, rabbits, mice, dogs, cats are reported together with findings as to the effects of anticonvulsants.—F. C. Sumner.

2857. Kornmüller, A. E. *Die klinische Bewertung der Elektroencephalogramme.* (Clinical evaluation of the EEG.) *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*, 1943, 116, 608.—The EEG constitutes an enlargement of the scope of diagnostic tools available in neurology and can also give useful therapeutic hints. Pathology can be established, if located close to the cortex. Useful results have been obtained by using specific stimuli, deep breathing, fatigue, sleep, narcoleptic states, and epilepsy.—J. Deussen.

2858. Lenz, H. *Ueber frontalbedingte Alexie.* (On frontally conditioned alexia.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 174, 534-541.—3 cases of alexia in subjects affected with frontal lesions (2 cases of left lobectomy for tumor, 1 case due to gun shot wound). In all the cases there were initial motor aphasia with alexia more or less complete, and a progressive retrocession with return of normal capacity for reading. The lesions were, at least in the 3rd case, limited to the frontal lobe; the author admits that alexia might depend on an important motor participation in reading.—(Courtesy of *Année psychol.*)

2859. Masland, Richard L. (Bowman Gray Sch. Med., Wake Forest Coll., Winston-Salem, N. C.) *Epileptic seizures easily confused with functional mental disorders.* *N. C. Med. J.*, 1948, 9, 448-452.—3 cases are presented which lie in the borderland of neurology and psychiatry where mental disturbances are the direct result of an active epileptogenic focus in the brain and yet where disturbance of personality occurs as a secondary result of the patient's convulsive disorder, i.e., as an emotional reaction of the patient to his peculiar and mysterious attacks. In treating patients of the sort one is not dealing with a single aspect—be it body, brain or mind—but rather with the entire personality.—F. C. Sumner.

2860. Mayman, Martin, & Rapaport, David. (Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kans.) *Diagnostic testing in convulsive disorders.* *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 123-135.—Three questions are posed in this article: (1) to what extent does impairment of thought functioning as determined by mental tests accompany convulsive disorders? (2) How may the "deterioration" which has been reported be accounted for? (3) Is there a specific

pattern of impairment characteristic of convulsive disorders? Studies support the clinical findings of Paskind and Lennox that a deterioration-process is not characteristic of convulsive conditions in general but that deterioration appears to occur in some cases. "Deterioration" may be the result of the specific lesions which are also responsible for the convulsions, brought on by the damaging effect on the central nervous system of the convulsions themselves, or impairments may result from the use of anticonvulsant drugs. A specific "scatter" pattern of impairments characteristic of epileptic deterioration exists in deteriorated, institutionalized cases but not in non-deteriorated, non-institutionalized cases.—F. C. Sumner.

2861. Merritt, H. Houston. (Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia U., New York.) Historical review of the pharmacological approach to the treatment of epilepsy. *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 15-26.—The history of pharmacological treatment of epilepsy is traced from the middle of the 19th century.—F. C. Sumner.

2862. Mittelman, Bela. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Psychopathology of epilepsy. *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 136-148.—Personality repercussions of essential epilepsy, are discussed from the psychodynamic point of view. Epilepsy is regarded as a primary organic disturbance to which the patient reacts and attempts to cope with by a variety of psychological measures: hostility and anxiety. The resulting "egocentricity" may lead to "epileptic character," the process at times ending in dementia. The meaning of the attacks to the patient may be one or several of the following: (1) escape from an unbearable situation; (2) engaging in a forbidden sexual activity; (3) state of anxiety; (4) fantasy of an aggressive act including murder; (5) suicide; (6) experience of destruction and rebirth.—F. C. Sumner.

2863. Paillas, J. E., & Cain, J. L'épilepsie chez les jumeaux. (Epilepsy in twins.) *France méd.*, 1947, 10(6), 8-9.—In evidence of the hereditary character of epilepsy the authors present two pairs of monozygotic twins suffering from epileptic attacks which commenced about the same age and assumed strikingly similar forms.—F. C. Sumner.

2864. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A. (New York State Psychiatric Institute & Hospital, New York.) The personality of the epileptic. *Proc. Amer. Psychopath. Ass.*, 1947, 36, 89-108.—The literature does not support the belief that a specific personality structure is a prerequisite of epileptic seizures. The author reports his own study of the so-called epileptic personality by means of the Rorschach test (the perceptual-analytic method): 25 patients diagnosed as epileptic and averaging 22.4 years of age and 97.3 IQ were subjected to the Rorschach. 14 of 30 components of the test differentiated between epileptic and hysterical adults in a sufficiently high degree to merit mention. It is maintained that the presence of at least 7 of the 14 signs is highly suggestive of organogenic epilepsy in cases of adults

(over 16 years of age). Yet failure to produce at least 7 of the signs must not be construed as contraindication of epilepsy.—F. C. Sumner.

2865. Pupo, Paulo Pinto (U. São Paulo, Brazil.), Pazzanese, O., & Pimenta, A. M. A electroencefalografia nos tumores intracranianos; considerações sobre nove casos cirurgicamente verificados. (Electroencephalography in intracranial tumors; considerations with respect to nine cases surgically verified.) *Arq. Neuropsiquiat.*, S. Paulo, 1948, 6, 1-24.—The authors report the results of their electroencephalographic studies on localization of brain tumors in 9 cases. The electroencephalographic localizations of the tumors were verified surgically in each case.—F. C. Sumner.

2866. Rifkinson, Nathan. Modern trends in neurosurgery. *Bol. Assoc. méd. P. Rico*, 1948, 40, 215-219.—In this review of trends in neurosurgery during the past 20 years attention is called especially to (1) methods of brain tumor localization; (2) cordotomy and tractotomy used to interrupt sensory and motor pathways in the spinal cord, the medulla or the midbrain; (3) intracranial section of the posterior root of the fifth nerve to relieve trigeminal neuralgia; (4) surgery of epileptogenic foci; (5) vagotomy and sympathectomy to relieve visceral disorders; (6) prefrontal lobotomy and topectomy to relieve tension states.—F. C. Sumner.

2867. Schwarz, L. (49, Avenue de l'Armée, Brussels, Belgium.) Traitement chirurgical des épilepsies à symptomatologie focale; étude critique des résultats et des indications opératoires. (Surgical treatment of epilepsies with a focal symptomatology; a critical study of the results and of the operative indications.) *Acta Neurol. Psychiat. Belg.*, 1948, 48, 380-419.—The pathogenic bases of surgical treatment of epilepsies are reviewed; the semeiological bases of this therapeutic are pointed out; the results obtained by surgical treatment are considered. The author believes from examination of the literature and his own observations that the pathogenic bases of surgical treatment of focal epilepsy are, at the present moment, insufficient to permit of envisaging a radical cure in all cases. He discusses the factors relating to prognosis and decision for surgical treatment.—F. C. Sumner.

2868. Spillane, John D. Nutritional disorders of the nervous system. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1947. xv, 280 p. \$5.00.—Deficiencies of thiamine and niacin, vitamins of the B complex, affect nervous system via disturbed carbohydrate metabolism. In experimentally induced thiamine deficiency in man, symptoms of "neurasthenia" and neurological disturbances were obtained. The classical nutritional disorders of the nervous system are probably multiple B-vitamin deficiencies. In pellagra the nervous and mental symptoms, psychoneurotic, later psychotic, are prominent. Polyneuritis is characteristic of beriberi. In Wernicke's encephalopathy there is postural unsteadiness, ocular disturbances, and clouding of consciousness. During the war time, complex and severe nutritional

neuropathies were observed in the Middle and the Far East. The clinical picture varied. Deterioration of vision (blurring of print, impaired visual acuity, changes in visual fields), dysesthesiae of the legs, including "burning feet," sensory spinal ataxia, and nerve deafness were present frequently. There was apathy and depression, and complaints of failing memory. The results of vitamin therapy were frequently disappointing and a precise etiological assessment in terms of quantitative and qualitative deficiencies of nutrients or accumulated toxic metabolites was not possible.—J. Brožek.

2869. Strauss, Hans, & Greenstein, Louis. (315 Central Park West, New York.) The electroencephalogram in cerebrovascular disease. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 59, 395-403.—The relation of clinical signs, symptoms, and duration of illness to the type of EEG was studied in 95 cases of cerebrovascular disease. The EEGs of the cerebrovascular cases were compared with 162 cases of tumors of the cerebral hemispheres. Although no type of electroencephalographic abnormality was found associated only with brain tumor or cerebrovascular disease, EEGs showing asymmetry of delta activity and a focus of abnormal activity were found more frequently with tumors than with cerebrovascular disease.—K. S. Wagoner.

2870. Strotzka, H. Über einen Fall von Rhythmusstörung und cerebraler Fettsucht bei Hirnverletzung. (A case of disturbance of rhythm and cerebral obesity resulting from brain injury). *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*, 1943, 116, 557.—Discussion of brain injury sequelae.—J. Deussen.

2871. Walker, E. R. C. The treatment of Sydenham's chorea. *Med. Pr.*, 1948, 220, 445-448.—Treatment of the attack in Sydenham's chorea should be in a good hospital and by means of rest in bed, drugs and nutrition. "There is evidence that chorea per se should be regarded as one of the 'stress' diseases and that adverse social and psychological conditions of environment play an important part in its etiology." Amelioration of these conditions, particularly through the understanding cooperation of the patient's mother, will reduce materially the risk of recurrence of the disease. The keynote of all treatment both during the attack and afterwards is tranquillity.—F. C. Sumner.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

2872. Abraham, Samuel V. A new classification of nonparalytic strabismus. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1949, 32, 93-98.—1054 cases of strabismus were classified into three main groups: isometropic (equal ocular efficiency at onset); anisometropic (unequal ocular efficiency at onset); and anatomic. 19 references.—D. Shaad.

2873. Becht, Helen M. (National Tuberculosis Ass., New York.) Must a handicap be a liability? *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 176-180.—Although it is known that the handicapped worker is a good worker when properly placed, he is handicapped in securing

employment because of the attitudes of others toward his appearance or illness. It is felt that these attitudes are the result of ignorance, and a number of suggestions are made for developing better attitudes.—G. S. Speer.

2874. Betts, Emmett A. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.), & Dorris, Violet. Studies in visual re-education. I. *Optom. Wkly*, 1948, 39, 2373-76; 2386.—Detailed outline is given of 25 periods of orthoptic training used for an individual studied in the visual science division of a reading clinic.—D. Shaad.

2875. Carpenter, Evelyn M. (Philadelphia (Pa.) Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.) Considerations for prevention of blindness and conservation of vision. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1947, 1, 348-351.—Attention is called to types of blindness which are preventable, namely: ophthalmia neonatorum; blindness due to systemic diseases such as syphilis; blindness due to accidents not only in labor and industry but in the nursery or on the playground. Preventive measures are set forth. Even glaucoma, if discovered early and treated adequately and always, presents a hopeful outlook for useful vision throughout life.—F. C. Sumner.

2876. Cruickshank, William M. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) The mental hygiene approach to the handicapped child. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1947, 1, 215-221.—Three kinds of limitations involved in a physical handicap are discussed: (1) limitations which the handicap itself may impose to circumscribe the psychological and physical growth of the child and his concept of self; (2) limitations which the individual may impose upon himself as a result of physical impairment (forms of escape, withdrawal from social contacts, and self-pity); (3) limitations which society itself may impose upon the individual who is handicapped (parental attitudes of outright rejection or of overprotection; negative attitudes of employers).—F. C. Sumner.

2877. Delfin, Vicente. (U. Santo Tomas, Manila, P. I.) Refractive errors in concomitant tropias. *J. Philippine med. Ass.*, 1947, 23, 417-421.—Hypermetropia in convergent squint, myopia in divergent squint and their respective treatments in children are discussed. Orthoptic exercises are the most effective treatments to correct squint but this treatment is seldom successful if instituted after 7 years of age in squints which started in early life. Surgical intervention may restore ocular parallelism, partially or totally, and the results obtained may improve condition if orthoptic training is given before and after surgery, especially as regards binocular vision.—F. C. Sumner.

2878. Institute for the Crippled and Disabled. Annual Report for 1947. New York: Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 1947. 79 p.—In this annual report of the work of The Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, Colonel John N. Smith, the Director and his staff have summarized the results accomplished in this well known rehabilitation program for the physically disabled. In its more

than 30 years of operation the Institute has developed medical services, vocational and industrial rehabilitation, social adjustment, and library services is a very significant degree. The history of this development as well as that of the Child Research Division sponsored under the Milbank Memorial Fund grant is described in this booklet.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

2879. Miles, H. H. W., Talbot, B., [et al.] **Impulsive behavior in a crippled boy.** *Amer. J. Med.*, 1948, 4, 588-593.—The case of a crippled adolescent boy with severe personality disturbance manifesting itself principally in hostility is diagnosed variously by different psychiatrists as follows: (1) hereditary psychopathic personality; (2) encephalopathy—a diagnosis based on head injury actually experienced by boy when much younger and on an abnormal encephalogram with localization in right occiput; (3) character neurosis stemming from parental rejection, fear of castration and leg-amputation, and from an Oedipus situation. While marked improvement could scarcely be hoped for, the best in the way of therapeutic effect was obtained under the neurotic diagnosis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2880. Siirala, U. **Untersuchungen über die Schwerhörigkeit der Volks- und Hilfsschulkinder Finnlands in der Jahren 1935-38.** (Investigations of the hard-of-hearing children in Finland's public and special schools from 1935-38.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. Kehlk.-Heilk.*, 1941, 150, 217.—Statistical analysis indicates that there were significantly more hard-of-hearing pupils in the special schools than in Finland's public schools: (1) indirect determination based on teachers' reports indicate $6\% \pm 1.21\%$ as compared with $1.83\% \pm 0.08\%$; (2) direct observation yielded the following figures: $6.3\% \pm 1.30\%$ as against $1.00\% \pm 0.06\%$. No special causes are cited.—*J. Deussen.*

2881. Tan, Macario G. **A case of altitudinal hemianopsia.** *J. Philippine med. Ass.*, 1947, 23, 423-426.—A case is presented of unilateral superior altitudinal hemianopsia of the left side believed to have been due to a formation of a blood clot pressing on the optic nerve from below. The blood clot resulted from blow from broken cable on left super-orbital region. Vertical hemianopsia which is quite common denotes a defect in the binocular field involving both right half fields or both left half fields. When the hemianoptic defect involves the upper or the lower half of each field, it is termed horizontal or altitudinal hemianopsia and is quite rare.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 2763, 2788, 2900.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2882. Arisman, Kenneth John. **The development of criteria to evaluate elementary curricula in terms of meeting the emotional needs of children.** In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47.* Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 17-25.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2883. Fedder, Ruth. (*Bucks County Schools, Pa.*) **Guiding homeroom and club activities.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1949. xix, 467 p. \$4.50.—Boys and girls need group experience to develop skill in human relationships. Ability to contribute to the pleasure and welfare of others brings the individual a sense of personal worth. The best of today's schools provide a laboratory for effective group work. Teachers who become competent group leaders are those who understand the entire group situation. The author takes a homeroom and two clubs from their first meetings of the school year throughout their evaluations of the year's work and analyzes the role of the adult; describes his way of work with a group and demonstrates the actual process of adult and boys and girls working together; analyzes the group process and shows the dynamics out of which group programs evolve; accounts and evaluates psychological reactions and social growth of individual members. 147-item classified bibliography.—*M. L. Pignatelli.*

2884. Kubie, Lawrence S. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **The psychiatrist considers curriculum development.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1949, 50, 241-246.—Education should aim to lessen the dichotomy between the conscious and unconscious psychological processes, to the end that emotional maturation may result through self-knowledge. Beginning with the kindergarten, group therapy is suggested as a process of socialization to block and counteract the forces that repress into unconsciousness the individual's vital emotional problems. The child's right to understand his own feelings, thoughts and impulses might be called a "Fifth Freedom." Here education and preventive psychiatry merge. This is where new techniques having nothing to do with curricular development are needed. Because a child's interests are a clue to his underlying emotional conflicts, the curriculum can be utilized as a divining rod or diagnostic test instrument. This may be more significant than its pedagogical value in formal education.—*G. E. Bird.*

2885. Mead, A. R., Hines, V. A., & McLendon, Ida R. (*U. Florida, Gainesville.*) **Proposals for the improvement of educational research.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 1-7.—An educational research foundation is proposed; and 5 important long-time research investigations are suggested: growth and development of children extending at least 18 years, the relations between population changes and education, what can be done about intelligence, the relationships of labor and education, evaluation of present techniques in educational research and the development of new techniques. Textbooks in education should be revised in the direction of wider use of the results of educational research. Such results should also be more extensively utilized in the pre-service and in-service training of teachers.—*M. Murphy.*

2886. Peterson, Harvey A. (*Illinois State Normal U., Carbondale.*) **Educational psychology.** New York: Macmillan, 1948. xiii, 550 p. \$4.00.—This introductory text especially emphasizes group learn-

ing, the laws of learning meaningful ideas, case studies of teaching, and graded recommended readings at the ends of the various chapters. The 18 chapters deal successively with (1) the field of educational psychology, (2) the social environment of youth, (3) mental development in infancy and childhood, (4) mental development in adolescence, (5) experimental evidence for cooperation in learning, (6) social learning, (7) motivation, (8) case studies in teaching and learning, (9) individual learning, (10) learning motor skills, (11) retention, (12) mental hygiene, (13) the hygiene of work, (14) the measurement of personality other than intelligence, (15) the measurement of intelligence, (16) the measurement of achievement, (17) some studies of the modification of heredity by environment, and (18) vocational guidance. Chapters 12, 16, and 18 are by Stanley S. Marzolf; chapter 3, by Nancy Bayley. Each chapter concludes with a summary, a set of questions and exercises, and in many cases a list of pertinent films.—N. L. Gage.

[See also abstract 3000.]

SCHOOL LEARNING

2887. Coleman, William. (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*) *Rôle-playing as an instructional aid.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 427-435.—Two classes, of 29 and 34 students, in educational psychology at Ohio State University were given preliminary and final measures in the form of objective tests in course work and ratings on a social distance scale. In one class usual teaching procedures were followed. In the other, three periods of "rôle-playing" situations were introduced. The author attributes the inconclusive results to incomplete matching of the control and experimental groups.—E. B. Mallory.

2888. Dixon, W. Robert, Jr. *Studies of the eye-movements in reading of university professors and graduate students.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1948, 8(2), 81-83.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, Michigan State College, 1948. Microfilm of complete manuscript 165 p., \$2.07, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1042.

2889. Günzburg, Herbert C. (*Monyhull Residential Special Sch., Birmingham, Eng.*) *Experiments in the improvement of reading in a group of educationally subnormal boys.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 94, 809-833.—Three groups of boys, IQ 55 to 92, seriously retarded in all aspects of reading and deficient in drive and aspects of emotional maturity, were given intensive training in word perception, speed and accuracy of comprehension with specially devised remedial materials. Relation of reading ability to the general adjustment of the institutionalized boy is discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.

2890. Horn, Thomas D. (*Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls.*) *Learning to spell as affected by syllabic presentation of words.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1949, 49, 263-272.—768 sixth-grade pupils were divided into 2 groups, one being presented undivided words and the other having syllabicated presentation in

spelling instruction. Results of initial tests, recall tests and delayed-recall tests showed no significant difference between the 2 methods. 5 selected generalized word types (words with no obvious connection between syllabication and learning to spell, words providing pronunciation difficulties, words with suffix and prefix difficulties, words with double-consonant difficulties, and words in which syllabication might cause spelling error) were then presented to over 1000 fifth-grade pupils, divided into groups taught by the 2 methods, all pupils working with all word types during 5 successive one-week periods. Initial, recall and delayed-recall tests showed no significant differences for any of the groups for the 2 methods. Item analysis suggested that for certain words in group 5 syllabication had a negative effect. It is proposed that in view of the findings undivided presentation be utilized in teaching spelling.—G. H. Johnson.

2891. Krise, E. Morley. *Reversals in reading: a problem in space perception?* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1949, 49, 278-284.—Hypothesizing that reversals in reading are due to confusion of figure-ground relationship rather than any special disability, the author selected 4 abstract symbols, alike except for being rotated in multiples of right-angles (as *b, d, p, q* in the alphabet) and had 5 superior readers, university graduate students, learn them as substitutes for *i, a, e, and o*. Many reversals occurred in written translation of three-letter words in which the symbols were used in place of letters, and in which meaningful words could be constructed by use of more than one of the symbols. Learning and substitution of non-reversible symbols required considerably less time than learning the reversible symbols. These results are interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that reversals in reading are a problem in space perception, and that successful remedial work should be focussed on making the student more familiar with the symbols he confuses. 12 references.—G. H. Johnson.

2892. Kyte, George C. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *When spelling has been mastered in the elementary school.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 47-53.—Data are reported on 35 children who were excused from spelling instruction on the basis of high scores on standard spelling tests. Results indicate that this procedure can be safely followed in some cases, but it is necessary to give these pupils tests at regular intervals to make certain that they continue to develop sufficiently in spelling achievement to warrant continued exemption from instruction.—M. Murphy.

2893. Swenson, Esther J. (*U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*), & Caldwell, Charles G. *The process of communication in children's letters.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1948, 49, 79-88.—680 letters written by children in grades 4 through 12 of the public schools of a small mid-western city were rated on a scale ranging from 0-9 constructed by 5 judges to measure success in making meaning clear and effectiveness of style, grammar, and mechanics. Each letter was rated by 2 judges, reliability coefficients varying from .834 to

.886. Average rating was 4.90, with progressive increases from an average of 2.66 in grade 4 to an average of 6.47 in grade 12. Wide individual differences in communication ability were found at each grade level. A positive relationship with intelligence was found, more years of schooling tending to increase differentiation. Little relationship was found to social status. Sample letters are given, with the implication that the objective of clear and effective written communication is far from achieved in schools.—G. H. Johnson.

[See also abstracts 2486, 2989.]

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

2894. Great Britain. Ministry of Education. *Out of school*. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1948. 39 p. (British Information Service, New York. 35¢.)—This second report of the Advisory Council for Education was made at the request of the Minister of Education, with the aim of considering the natural interests and pursuits of school children out of school hours, the provision made for activity outside their homes, its value, and the contribution made by school work to develop those interests. Recommendations resulting from this investigation include the necessity for facilities, appointment of outside committees, cooperation with other local agencies, grant-aid, surveys of areas involved, care in the selection of workers, provision for variety of equipment, library facilities, and entertainment. Education embraces the development of the whole child. He must, therefore, have opportunity for activities that give him a sense of enjoyment, fun being a powerful educational agent.—G. E. Bird.

2895. Isager, Holger. (Int. People's Coll., Helsingør, Denmark.) *Factors contributing to happiness among Danish college students*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 237-246.—Analysis of results of a questionnaire administered to a group of 113 male and female Danish college students. "Good health, joy of work, and love were rated respectively as the most essential factors, followed by clear conscience and freedom. . . . A comparison between 81 happier subjects and 31 less happy resulted in no reliable differences but the happy attached more importance to clear conscience, whereas the less happy tended to look to travels and economic independence for happiness." The women college students with an average age of 23 were compared to a non-college group of women with an average age of 39. "For the older women security and economic independence seemed more essential to happiness, whereas popularity was of greater importance to the younger women." "Static," "dynamic," and "mixed" definitions of happiness are positively associated with ranked importance of the various factors.—J. C. Franklin.

2896. McLendon, Ida Ruth. *An investigation of factors associated with the social acceptance of children in the intermediate grades of Hamilton, Ohio*. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of dis-*

sertations . . . 1946-47. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 237-243.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2897. Nardi, Noah. *Studies in attitude towards the Hebrew School*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 37-46.—The Thurstone method as modified by Remmers was used in constructing a scale for measuring the attitude of children to their Hebrew School. The scale as finally constructed consisted of two equivalent forms each containing 35 statements. Reliability as obtained by giving both forms to a group of pupils was .87. Results of the scale as administered to 370 pupils in four Hebrew schools in New York are given. What the scale measures is the attitude pupils pretend to have, and this is sufficient to warrant its use.—M. Murphy.

[See also abstracts 2985, 2998.]

SPECIAL EDUCATION

2898. Knight, E. B. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) *Vocational training for migrating youth*. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 184-186.—This paper presents the results of a detailed study of 2,032 individuals who had entered and left high schools in 8 representative counties in the years 1935-1940 (pre-war) and 1940-1945 (war). Analysis of the localities to which they migrated, educational level attained, and employment entered provides data for the understanding of the needs of these students, and is the basis for a number of recommendations for the educational program.—G. S. Spear.

2899. Marmor, Judd. *Leadership training*. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 235-247.—The essential content is described briefly for the five lectures given: Principles of good leadership; The functions of the group leader; Understanding human nature (two lectures); and Problems of good morale.—T. E. Newland.

2900. Robinson, Hoyt Ellsworth. (205 E. 31 St., Austin, Tex.) *Special education for exceptional children in Texas, 1948*. Austin: Division of Special Education, State Dept. of Education, 1948. 159 p.—The status of special education in Texas is surveyed in terms of the distribution of exceptional children by counties, the training, salaries, and experience of special teachers, and the grants available for the education of the handicapped. The historical background and the philosophical and psychological foundations of special education in the state are outlined. There are detailed programs for the identification and education of exceptional children in the following areas: deficient vision, deficient hearing, orthopedic handicaps, speech disorders, lowered vitality, and nervous disorders. Bibliographies covering the main fields of special education are presented. Specific suggestions are given for the improvement and expansion of educational facilities for the handicapped in the state.—R. C. Strassburger.

2901. Russell, David H. (U. California, Berkeley.), & Hill, Ruby L. *Provisions for immature five-*

and six-year-olds in California schools. *Calif. J. elem. Educ.*, 1948, 16, 210-233.—Replies from 271 California county, city and district school systems, 65% of the number to whom questionnaires were sent, indicate the incidence, administrative procedures, and curricular patterns of special programs for immature 5- and 6-year-olds in school. 43% of the systems replying have set up some sort of special program for these children. A great deal of variability between school systems was indicated as to: bases for selection, types of promotion plans, curriculum adaptations, and methods of obtaining parent support for such programs.—A. F. deGroat.

2902. Washington Public Opinion Laboratory. *Adult education*. Seattle: Univ. Washington & Pullman: State Coll. Washington, 1948. (Bull. No. 3 (Summary Sect. A), 1948.) 11 p. Free.—This report summarizes major findings of a sampling interview survey of adults in the state of Washington on adult education. The topics dealt with are general attitudes and opinions about adult education, public school offerings, subjects of interest, reasons for interest, adult education within and outside of schools and organized groups, leisure time activities, reading habits, use of libraries, and phonograph records.—N. L. Gage.

[See also abstracts 2728, 2734, 2905.]

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2903. Baker, Gladys Sherman. (*Public Schools, Oakland, Calif.*) *I can learn to take care of myself—the case of Robert*. *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 227-230.—The technique of individual attention and guidance from the teacher to help an aggressive, undisciplined boy plan for and achieve more acceptable behavior is illustrated by anecdotal material.—G. H. Johnson.

2904. Baxter, Edna Dorothy. (*Floral Park-Bellerose Public Schools, New York.*) *What is guidance?* *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 202-205.—Guidance is intended to help the child to help himself. Preventive rather than corrective guidance should be the end aim, and the development of emotional and social strength, both in the individual and the group, requires both teacher and parent to be happy and adjusted themselves, and to think of children in terms of feelings as well as knowledge to be learned.—G. H. Johnson.

2905. Bookman, Gladys. (*Kansas Wesleyan U., Salina.*) *Freshman orientation techniques in colleges and universities*. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 163-166.—Orientation practices recommended by 34 authorities are compared with practices actually in use in 143 educational institutions. Although there is variation in the practices recommended by authorities, there is much greater variation in the practices actually in use. A series of recommendations is offered, based on the results of the comparison.—G. S. Speer.

2906. Christiansen, Phyllis K. *To help children make friends*. *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 221-222.—

Informal sociometric techniques are useful in singling out children rejected or ignored by others in the classroom. Attention is called to the fact that individual attention, responsibility, privileges, and counseling may be helpful in promoting better social adjustment for such children.—G. H. Johnson.

2907. Collins, Gretchen. (*Public Schools, Glen-coe, Ill.*) *A guidance program in action*. *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 223-227.—Individual guidance activities carried out by the advisor, and group guidance programs involving discussion groups, are described and discussed as they are practiced in grades 7-8.—G. H. Johnson.

2908. Erickson, Clifford E. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) *A practical handbook for school counselors*. New York: Ronald Press, 1949. vii, 213 p. \$3.00.—Dr. Erickson has compiled information for teachers, counselors and school administrators in a readily accessible form—the question and answer method of organization. The materials are applicable from the elementary school through the college level. The text embraces sections on The Role of Guidance Services, Learning about Pupils, Interviewing and Counseling, Informational Services, The Staff of the Guidance Program, and Organizing the Guidance Program. The author emphasizes the last 3 of the above mentioned 6 sections. He further suggests criteria of acceptable interviewing techniques for the counselor. There are references for additional reading throughout the text as well as a 44-item bibliography.—A. C. Schmehl.

2909. Klover, Mildred C. (*157 Dewitt St., Syracuse, N. Y.*) *Personal problems of college students*. *J. Home Econ.*, 1948, 40, 447-448.—The Mooney Problem Check List, College Form, was administered to 117 students in an introductory course in home economics. The range of items considered to be of concern to the individual was from 4 to 62 out of a possible 330 items, with an average number of 22.2, and a median of 21. "Adjustment to college work," "Personal-psychological relations," and "Social and recreational activities" were the problem areas ranked in order as being of "concern" and of "most concern" to the students. An analysis of individual items is included.—A. F. deGroat.

2910. Stendler, Celia Burns. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *Building secure children in our schools*. *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 216-220.—Several stereotyped notions about learning and development in children are contributing to maladjustment. It is assumed, for example, that a child must be corrected the first time he does something wrong, that he can do anything if he tries hard enough, that he should not know how good he is, that an experience which is fun does not help learning, that children should experience failure sometimes. An understanding of learning and development by the teacher is essential to enable her to reject these damaging fallacies and assist in building secure children.—G. H. Johnson.

2911. Stone, L. Gordon. (*State Teachers Coll., River Falls, Wis.*) *Student problems in a teachers college*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 404-416.—The

Mooney Check List was given to 578 students who indicated on it, anonymously, the matters which "troubled" them and the problems which were serious to them. Sophomores admitted having the largest number of problems, and juniors the fewest. Freshmen had more than seniors. Some sex differences were found. Women listed almost twice as many problems as men, although men worried more about finances. There were some qualitative differences between the types of problems troubling the veterans as compared with the civilians, and those disturbing the married as compared with the unmarried men.—E. B. Mallory.

2912. Symonds, Percival M. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) *Implications of fantasy for education.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1949, 49, 273-277.—The knowledge of fantasy as revealed by projective techniques helps the teacher to understand the child's motivation, needs, and adjustment, and gives clues as to the type of handling required and ways of improving adjustment. This method is not a substitute for direct observation of the individual, providing at best only supplementary information which helps reveal the meaning of observed behavior, and appearing useful in giving insights into family relationships. Use of fantasy requires a permissive atmosphere and encouragement from the teacher, and tact and understanding in acting on the information thus obtained. The guidance program should gain valuable information for vocational selection through use of fantasy. Best use must await smaller teaching loads and resultant time available for attention to individual pupils.—G. H. Johnson.

2913. Trager, Helen M. (*Bureau for Intercultural Education, New York.*), & Radke, Marian. *Guidance for human relations education.* *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 210-215.—The Philadelphia Early Childhood Project reveals that by the time children come to school they are aware of social groups, may be affected by group attitudes, and can identify with groups. Identifying the beliefs, social awareness, and values of children is the first step in effective guidance in human relations, and the basis for building a curriculum which meets the needs of the children. Parental acceptance and understanding of the school program is essential for successful human relations guidance.—G. H. Johnson.

2914. Zirbes, Laura. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *Why guidance?* *Childh. Educ.*, 1949, 25, 197-201.—Teachers and parents must understand the roles of experience and of human development in learning in order to give children sound guidance in developing democratic personalities. Implications of these understandings for modern education include changes in curriculum and in teaching methods.—G. H. Johnson.

[See also abstract 2738.]

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

2915. Roeber, Edward C. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) *A comparison of seven interest inventories*

with respect to word usage. *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 8-17.—The inventories investigated were: Brainard, Cleeton, Carretson-Symonds, Kuder, Lee-Thorpe, Strong and Thurstone. Their suitability in word usage for the 9th grade was studied on the basis of the Thorndike and Lorge word list. For all of the inventories at least 10% of the words are beyond the range recommended for 9th grade vocabulary, and in two, 20% are above this range. It is suggested that difficult words used in an inventory might be followed by an explanation in simpler terms, that a glossary of terms might be provided, or that the author of some interest inventory deliberately build an inventory within the range of 9th grade vocabulary.—M. Murphy.

2916. Shuey, Audrey M. (*Randolph-Macon Woman's Coll., Lynchburg, Va.*) *Improvement in scores on the American Council Psychological Examination from freshman to senior year.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 417-426.—The 1944 and 1947 forms of the American Council on Education Psychological Examination were given to 108 college women in their freshman and senior years, respectively. The mean percentile ranks of the mathematical, verbal, and total scores were 72.7, 76.2, and 78 for these students as freshmen and 87.4, 89.0, and 89.0 for them as seniors. These differences, significant at the 1, 2, and 5% levels of confidence, support the view that mental growth continues during the college years. Persistent but statistically insignificant differences were found between the means of students majoring in English, in mathematics and chemistry, and in the social sciences, the last named group ranking somewhat lower than the others.—E. B. Mallory.

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

2917. Haas, Leonard. (*Eau Claire State Teachers Coll., Wis.*) *Four year studies of the freshman classes of 1936 and 1940 at the Eau Claire State Teachers College.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 54-61.—Of the class entering in 1936 only 43% completed more than two years work, and only 27% received the B.S. degree. The corresponding figures for the 1940 entering class were 69% and 7%. In interpreting the latter figures, however, it must be recognized that the war interrupted the college work of this class. Those who dropped out were in general doing a low quality of academic work. The highest mortality occurs at the end of the second year. The correlation between rank in high school graduating class and college grades was .63 for the 1936 class and .75 for the 1940 class. The correlation between percentile rank in the Henmon-Nelson Test and college grades was .34 in 1936 and .32 in 1940.—M. Murphy.

2918. Lingren, Vernon C. (*U. of Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *Criteria for the evaluation of in-service activities in teacher education.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 42, 62-68.—On the basis of information obtained from cooperating schools and from the literature criteria were developed for the evaluation of programs of in-service training pertaining to new-type curricula. Coopera-

tive planning by pupils, teachers, and parents is necessary, and the program must be related to the actual work of the individual teacher. Responsibility should be distributed as widely as possible. Prompt action for immediate goals is preferable to delayed action for remote goals.—*M. Murphy.*

[See also abstracts 2926, 2992.]

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

2919. Boynton, Paul W. **Selecting the new employee; techniques of employment procedure.** New York: Harper, 1949. xii, 136 p. \$2.00.—Briefly discusses the establishment of a personnel office, qualifications of an employment man, sources of recruitment, purposes of interviewing, and the use of supplemental employment aids. Specific suggestions are made regarding the recruiting of college-trained men and the conduct of a directed interview. The employment man is cautioned against the indiscriminate use of psychological tests and is advised to "call in an experienced industrial psychology consultant to study the needs of the organization and set up a testing program that will meet his particular requirements."—*B. Shimberg.*

2920. Goldfarb, William. **Characteristics of 200 active Merchant Marine officers.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 203-210.—Data are given on age distribution, color, place of birth, present home, marital status, education, occupational experience and plans, and officer training and experience at sea.—*T. E. Newland.*

2921. Goldfarb, William. **Literacy of American merchant seamen.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 197-202.—Regarding as functionally illiterate those men who made scores of 5 or less on Form 2 of the vocabulary test of the Adult Reading Test (Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University), 23.4% of the randomly selected group of 500 unlicensed (non-commissioned) American merchant seamen were found to fall in this group. 6% of the total group "had only slight or no grasp of spoken English."—*T. E. Newland.*

2922. Goodman, Charles H., & Zubin, Joseph. **The training-station records and post-graduate assignments of trainees of the Maritime Service Training School, Sheepshead Bay, New York.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 263-266.—Disenrollment incidence (16%) among 1307 trainees from February 1 to 18, 1944, is reported. A sample of 275 of the 1098 graduates is characterized as to age, enrollment areas, reasons for enrollment, and post-graduate assignments.—*T. E. Newland.*

2923. Grimsley, G., & Wickert, F. R. **Psychological techniques in personnel research.** East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State College Press, 1948. v, 141 p. \$3.65.—An objective approach to the problems encountered by the personnel worker is established in the 12 units. Each unit contains a

survey or informational section together with discussion questions and references, and problems where applicable. The major portion of the workbook concerns itself with specific tests, test construction, statistical methods, problems in criteria and evaluation, and setting up and carrying on a testing program.—*J. W. Hancock.*

2924. Killinger, George G. [Ed.] (*War Shipping Administration, Washington, D. C.*) **The psychobiological program of the War Shipping Administration.** *Appl. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1947, No. 12. 351 p.—The 26 chapters of this monograph describe the history, purposes, and specific procedures of the War Shipping Administration's undertaking to provide "a combination of certain of the diagnostic and therapeutic practices of normal psychology, abnormal psychology, and psychiatry—of a screening examination and a mental-hygiene clinic in one unit" throughout the country. Not separately abstracted elsewhere in this issue are: Chapter I, giving the general orientation of the program, Chapter XXV, describing statistical and related administrative procedures of the medical examination program, and Chapter XXVI, an overall evaluative statement. The remaining chapters, abstracted individually in this issue, deal with descriptions of the programs at the 5 training stations and schools throughout the country, with problems of selection, with the characteristics of merchant seamen, with the mental-hygiene activities of the program, and with follow-up studies of merchant seamen. Included in the 29-page appendix are copies of the various questionnaires, inventories, and personal data sheets used, the outline of their course in human behavior and leadership, and the medical report forms. Illustrations.—*T. E. Newland.*

2925. Killinger, George G., & Zubin, Joseph. **The psychobiological program of the War Shipping Administration.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of the WSA*, (23: 2924), 23-32.—This is an overall description of the program of screening (regarded as being 85% efficient); the therapy program for both the deviant and the normal group, including the development of basic leadership traits; and the statistical and research activities on medical, psychological, and psychiatric problems. 15 references.—*T. E. Newland.*

2926. Kline, Nathan S. **Disenrollments and survival predictability at a cadet school.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 135-147.—104 disenrollees, out of 301 cadet midshipmen at the Merchant Marine Cadet School at Pass Christian, Mass., were dropped largely (47%) on account of scholastic deficiency. Low ACE test scores "were highly indicative of subsequent disenrollment," but "high scores . . . were not necessarily an indication of training success." An analysis of survival prediction ratings, made at the time of initial interview of 333 cadet midshipmen, indicated that "when ratings and predictions by the psychiatrist (based primarily on personal

interviews following leads brought to attention by the Maritime Service Inventory)" were used, a 90.2% prediction accuracy was obtained, as contrasted with an 80% prediction accuracy based solely upon the results of the ACE test.—T. E. Newland.

2927. Kline, Nathan S., & Rogers, Lawrence. **Characteristics of 500 active wartime merchant seamen.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 173-195.—Data collected during interviews with this randomly selected group of unlicensed (non-commissioned) personnel during May and June, 1945, are summarized as regards literacy, age, marital status, education, place of birth and home town, sea experience, psychoneurotic inventory results, and previous careers. Group comparisons are made for "old timers," "new untrained men," and "new trained men."—T. E. Newland.

2928. Line, W. (U. Toronto, Ont., Canada.) **Human relations and industrial health.** *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1948, 58, 484-486.—Industrial health depends on something more than physical conditions. Industrial medicine must realize that health of workers depends very largely upon psychosocial factors as for example, dynamic changes in human relations such as community giving way to institution, as the big little factory becoming the little big corporation, as urbanization creating an atmosphere of individual isolation, etc. Industrial medicine must embrace psychological and sociological medicine.—F. C. Sumner.

2929. Malmo, Robert B. (Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.) **Psychology in modern industry.** *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1948, 58, 452-454.—Here are discussed briefly two major trends in industrial psychology of today, namely (1) an extension of aptitude testing; (2) the emphasis upon the socio-psychological aspects of the industrial situation.—F. C. Sumner.

2930. Marmor, Judd, & Zander, Alvin F. **Psychological problems in the training of 16- and 17-year old youths in the United States Maritime Service.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 157-171.—Reported are the changes made "to fit the Maritime Service program of psychological screening and mental-hygiene care of this younger age group . . . The kind of experiences that men are subjected to during their training period is of equal importance with their personality make-up in determining whether or not they will successfully adapt . . . The psychologically sound care that should be available to trainees of all ages is even more urgently needed when a voluntary service accepts a group of men who run as strongly as do these 16-year-olds to easy frustration and psychological unrest."—T. E. Newland.

2931. Page, James D., & Zbrank, Ladislaus J. **A study of 500 consecutive trainees in the United States Maritime Service Training, Avalon, California.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 151-156.—Data obtained

by means of tests, questionnaires, interviews, and other records characterize the trainees as to age; education; intelligence (AGCT); marital status; parental status; draft status; such neuropsychiatric aspects as previous treatment (2%), nail biting (20%), enuresis (1%), somnambulism, criminality, head injury, headaches, nomadism, and epilepsy; motives for enrolling; and outcomes following enrollment.—T. E. Newland.

2932. Penz, Anton Jacob. **Survey of industrial relations in Louisiana.** In *Ohio State University Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, O., 1948, No. 54, 281-288.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

2933. Rogers, Lawrence. **Characteristics of 200 unlicensed American merchant seamen recruited since V-J Day.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 211-218.—Port of New York examinees are characterized as to home town, place of birth, color, age, marital status, previous occupation, education, military service, neuropsychiatric aspects, and reasons for sailing.—T. E. Newland.

2934. Webb, Wilse B. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) **A check list technique for evaluating the efficiency of a training program.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 465-471.—"The present paper outlines a combination job analysis-training analysis procedure. Trainees were questioned extensively as to factors they considered significant in [fixed gunnery missions and] . . . a check list was devised which included all the variables which seemed relevant to successful or unsuccessful firings. This check list was then administered to each trainee at the completion of each training mission and prior to the scoring of his target. The analysis of results included: (1) the percent of individuals reporting each of the various difficulties listed for all missions, (2) the percent of individuals reporting each of the various difficulties in regard to earlier missions and late missions, and (3) the relation between the gunnery scores obtained on each mission and the difficulties reported on that specific mission. The results of this analysis yielded information concerning (1) the relative importance of various factors at different levels of training, and (2) an estimate of the contribution of each factor to success or failure of a mission. In addition to these objective results it is suggested that such a program aids the trainee in attempting to evaluate his errors and forces the training personnel to become aware of, and try to eliminate, outstanding difficulties in training."—A. S. Thompson.

2935. Zimmerman, Kent A. **The psychobiological program at the United States Merchant Marine Cadet School, San Mateo, California.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 81-86.—These are histories and evaluations of the work at stations directed "toward the elimination of misfits, toward assisting in the adjustment of men with problems, toward the introduction of a prophylactic mental-hygiene program, and toward

the orientation of officers in a more complete understanding of human behavior."—T. E. Newland.

[See also abstract 2701.]

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

2936. Bass, Bernard M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Application of addends to sales and clerical occupational classification. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 490-502.—An addend is an integer assigned to each category of a job factor denoting a subdivision or whether or not the factor is required by a given occupation. 781 clerical and sales occupations were addend coded according to their requirements. Explanation of the procedure and a sample list of coded occupations are included. The use of addend coding is recommended as valuable in vocational counseling, placement, industrial personnel activities, and in developing "universal" job families. 17 references.—C. G. Browne.

2937. Bittner, Reign H. Developing an industrial merit rating procedure. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 403-432.—This article summarizes problems and practices in industrial merit rating. Practical problems of preliminary planning, who should do the rating, frequency of ratings are discussed. Traits to be rated should be selected as to (1) observability, (2) universality, (3) distinguishability. Of the types of rating forms, the author recommends the behavior check list. The effect of variability of ratings on weighting is described. Evidence of the importance of training raters and some concrete suggestions are presented. Problems in the use of merit ratings are discussed. Recent findings based on World War II army methods are referred to.—A. S. Thompson.

2938. Cohen, Leonard. (Purdue U., Indianapolis, Ind.) More reliable job evaluation. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 457-464.—To determine the reliability of job evaluation ratings, a machine tool company agreed to re-evaluate their key job scale in one division. 2 re-evaluations were done: (1) by 2 members of the original job evaluation committee, including both writing new job descriptions and re-rating; (2) by an individual foreign to the division, who re-rated the jobs on the basis of the original job descriptions and brief observation of the jobs. The NMTA job evaluation point scale was used. The reliability coefficient in each case was .95. Differences were found in the reliability of the separate factors in the job evaluation rating scale, and suggestions are made for improving their reliabilities.—A. S. Thompson.

2939. International Labour Organisation. Textiles Committee. Employment problems; with special reference to recruitment and training. (Rep. II). Geneva: International Labour Office, 1948. 119 p. 75¢.—This report of the second session of the Textiles Committee of the International Labour Organisation deals principally with a study of recruitment and training problems of the world's textile industry. The bulk of the report consists of

replies to a questionnaire sent to 16 countries including the U. S. Chapter I deals with manpower trends, Chapter II with manpower requirements, Chapter III with training methods, and Chapter IV summarizes the points that might lead to greater international cooperation in this industry. Statistical tables are presented throughout the text and in the appendices.—H. F. Rothe.

2940. Jacobsen, Paul H. Employment records of selected groups of merchant seamen. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 267-279.—Five groups, totaling 766 merchant seamen, were studied—277 Sheepshead Bay Maritime Service Training Station graduates, 156 World War II Army and Marine Corps discharges, 174 World War II Navy and Coast Guard discharges, 156 parolees, and a miscellaneous group including 63 merchant seamen who had served prior to World War II. "Graduates of the U. S. Maritime Service Training Station had better employment records than non-graduates."—T. E. Newland.

2941. Jurgensen, Clifford E. (Minneapolis Gas Co., Minn.) What job applicants look for in a company. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 433-445.—The results of having 3723 job applicants at the Minneapolis Gas Company rank 10 job satisfaction factors are presented. Job Security obtained 1st rank, Pay tied with Co-Workers for 5th place and Benefits received last place. Differences between men and women applicants are discussed in some detail. The findings and the use of a job preference blank are valuable in employment interviewing, in determining personnel policies and conducting union negotiations. The need for empirical determination of worker preferences is stressed.—A. S. Thompson.

2942. Kline, Nathan S. A method of leadership selection. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 249-252.—Two leadership test situations, assembling a life raft and a group discussion, are described. "A marked improvement in the caliber of cadet officers" selected is reported. Illustrations.—T. E. Newland.

2943. Rodger, T. Ferguson. Personnel selection. In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 347-362.—Methods devised in England for screening men for war service are reviewed in detail with special emphasis placed upon selection of recruits, officers, parachutists. Questionnaires, projective and non-projective psychological tests, and practical situations ("Basic series" and the "Leaderless group") as well as the interview are characterized with suggestions for their improvement. 23 references.—L. A. Pennington.

2944. Selover, Robert B., & Vogel, Julius. The value of a testing program in a tight labor market. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 447-456.—"A testing program can be used to advantage even when the shortage of labor requires that every applicant for employment be hired to fill some position. Under such circumstances, provided there is more than one kind of job open, the testing program enables us to place the applicant in that job for which he appears

most suited." With a selected group of tests given to applicants for 4 differing clerical jobs, the authors demonstrate that placement similar in efficiency to elimination of from 37% to 72% of separate applicant groups was attained.—A. S. Thompson.

2945. Spaulding, V. V. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.*) A study of nurse and police applicants. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1948, 20, 177-178.—By means of the objective method of personality analysis devised by Jastak, the Kuder Preference Record, and the M-F score of the Kuder test administered to 60 young women nurse training applicants and to 40 young men police applicants, it was sought to ascertain what is the personality pattern of the candidates for these services, what are the candidates' vocational interests, and whether the aspirants were feminine or masculine in their outlook. In general, nurse and police applicants have high average native intelligence and normal personalities. Some individuals in the groups suffer, however, from handicapping character-weaknesses which make them poor candidates for the services in question. Nurses are interested primarily in working with and serving people and using scientific knowledge to that end. Police applicants mainly aspire to work with people in some capacity. Nurses are definitely feminine and police distinctly masculine in outlook and interests.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstract 2744.]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

2946. Balfe, Patricia. (*W. D. Scott & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*) Training the new employee. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1948, 4, 31-37.—Labor shortages and labor turnover have increased the need for adequate training programs. An outline is given of principles of intensive training as applied in a New South Wales factory of 800 employees. Topics included are standard job methods, the training center, the instructors, results of training. A 4-step method of instruction—explanation, demonstration, imitation, repetition—is recommended.—C. G. Browne.

2947. Centers, Richard. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Motivational aspects of occupational stratification. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 28, 187-217.—A nationally representative sample of 1,100 adult white male subjects were interviewed during 1945 "to study the relationships between certain motivational phenomena and occupational stratification in terms of a general hypothesis that men's satisfactions, desires, aspirations, and goals are strongly conditioned or determined by their present roles, statuses, and levels of achievement as these are manifested in their placement in diverse occupational strata." Job satisfaction in general and in terms of pay characterized the higher occupational groups, while the lower were the most dissatisfied. Similarly, the lower occupational groups as distinguished from the higher were more dissatisfied both with their opportunities for vocational advancement and enjoy-

ment of life. The positive relationship between vocational level and job satisfaction and the preference of higher occupational groups for leadership, self-expression, and interesting experiences in their work as against the emphasis of the lower groups on security, autonomy, independence, and freedom are regarded by the author as supporting Maslow's theory of prepotent motivation and as highly relevant to understanding labor-management conflict.—J. C. Franklin.

2948. Gotterer, Malcolm H. (*Kay Manufacturing Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) Supervisory and executive wage incentives. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(1), 17-19.—Ordinary incentive wage rates cannot be applied to supervisors or executives. Plans usually used are not based upon their own efforts, but rather upon the efforts of those under them who perform the production. 7 criteria of any such plan are suggested, the principal financial variable suggested being that he should derive 25% bonus over base salary for normal production, and continue on up to a maximum of 50%. This should provide sufficient variability to furnish adequate financial motivation. 7 factors to be used in computation are: incentive departmental efficiency, time lost due to delays or stoppages, departmental budget efficiency, plant budget efficiency, material waste, indirect labor ratio (clerical, maintenance), and labor turnover.—R. W. Husband.

2949. Hoppock, Robert, Robinson, H. Alan, & Zlatchin, Philip J. Job satisfaction researches of 1946-1947. *Occupations*, 1948, 27, 167-175.—The sixth in a series of biennial reviews of research on job satisfaction, this report covers the calendar years 1946 and 1947. 49-item bibliography.—G. S. Speer.

2950. Marmor, Judd, & Coville, Walter J. A service newspaper as a mental-hygiene medium. In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 229-233.—Specific illustrations are given of the content used at the U. S. Maritime Training Station at St. Petersburg, Florida.—T. E. Newland.

2951. Planty, Earl G., McCord, William S., & Efferson, Carlos A. Training employees and managers for production and teamwork. New York: Ronald Press, 1948. xiii, 278 p. \$5.00.—Divided into 3 parts, this book serves "to demonstrate that the goals of teamwork and production in business and industry can be best achieved by a training program designed to improve both the skills and attitudes of employees and of managers." Part I introduces the reader to the broad concepts of industrial training as developed in recent years. Part II in 6 chapters covers the areas of the organization and administration of training programs and is designed particularly for those responsible for setting up training departments, selecting and training a staff, and planning the operation of a program. "Training" and "education" are used synonymously throughout the book. In Part III, 13 chapters dealing with practical operations and written for training directors and managers responsible for the operation of training programs, include the following topics:

teaching aids; orientation training; the aims, objectives and methods of pre-supervisor, supervisor and executive training; technical, professional, trade, semi-skill, office and business training; general education; private and governmental resources helpful in industrial and business training; and special training programs of the small company. 76 references.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

2952. Reynolds, Lloyd G., & Shister, Joseph. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **Job horizons; a study of job satisfaction and labor mobility.** New York: Harper, 1949. x, 102 p. \$2.25.—The second of a series of reports issued under the auspices of the Labor and Management Center at Yale University, this is a descriptive preliminary report for the lay reader, of interviews with workers as part of a broad program of analyzing patterns of labor mobility, the attitudes and practices of employers and workers, the relations between mobility and wage structure, and the patterns of the wage structure in a medium sized New England manufacturing center.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

2953. Thompson, Claude Edward. (*U. Omaha, Neb.*) **Personnel management for supervisors.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1948. xi, 192 p. \$5.35.—Divided into 10 chapters covering as many primary areas of industrial problems, this text for supervisors stresses the importance of each of these areas by presenting the supervisor's relationship to it and the need for supervisors to recognize this inseparable relationship. The human problems in business and industry are cited as being the focal point of industrial leaders now and increasingly so in the future, since the human relationships offer the most difficult problems for solution. "A maximum of specific successful practices and procedures relating directly to the supervisory job" are presented with the desire to further operating efficiency and to orient the supervisor fully toward his total job.—*J. W. Hancock.*

2954. Tredgold, R. F. (*Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre, Horsham, Eng.*) **Mental hygiene in industry.** In Harris, Noel G., *Modern trends in psychological medicine*, (23: 2754), 363-385.—A summary description of the medical, psychological, and welfare joint approach to problems in industrial health is given along with illustrations of selected programs operative in Great Britain. Methods of dealing with special problems (veterans, ex-prisoners of war, industrial misfits) are also considered. The chapter concludes with an appeal for cooperative action among professional specialties for a concentrated approach to routine industrial problems by way of integrated research programs. 61 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2955. Zander, Alvin F. **Group education for mental health.** In Killinger, G. G., *Psychobiological program of WSA*, (23: 2924), 221-227.—Group mental-hygiene activities for new trainees, ship's company personnel, hospital corpsmen, graduating trainees, "restricted men," "worriers," enuretics, and officer personnel are briefly described. Certain pitfalls in such a program are indicated: (1) educa-

tion rather than entertainment is the goal; (2) the need for such training must be recognized by the men; (3) "mental and emotional attitudes" rather than facts and definitions must be taught; and (4) topics should be handled in terms of specific life and leadership situations.—*T. E. Newland.*

[See also abstract 2984.]

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2956. Bennett, George K. (*Psychological Corp., New York.*) **A new era in business and industrial psychology.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 4, 473-477.—The current relatively high prestige of psychology in business circles is due to (1) management's increased concern with human elements, and (2) psychology's demonstrated value in business and military affairs during World War II. Psychologists are now dealing with life situations and are becoming practitioners of the art of psychology as well as investigators of a science. The following suggestions are made for continued progress in industrial and business psychology: (1) experimental attack on problems of human motivation and requirements for successful group cooperation, (2) internship experience in industrial situations for industrial psychologists in training, (3) maintenance of rigorous ethical standards among psychologists, (4) co-operation with others in working for the legal identification of persons qualified as psychologists.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2957. Critchley, MacDonald. (*National Hospital, Queen Square, London, Eng.*) **Psychologie des marins naufragés.** (*Psychology of shipwrecked sailors.*) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 62, 404-406.—The state of mind and manner of behaving of shipwrecked sailors while in lifeboat, raft, or Carley float, awaiting rescue, are described. The behavior of the shipwrecked resembles psychologically that of the mob: heightened suggestibility; implicit dependence upon the officer in command tendency to imitate in words or actions; a sharing of hallucination; collective confabulation; mass-interpretations; at times a vague impression or belief in a presence. True anxiety features are not prominent until after rescue and may persist for months afterwards coupled with a reactive depression.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstract 2505.]

INDUSTRY

2958. Blum, Milton L. (*City Coll. of New York.*) **Industrial psychology and its social foundations.** New York: Harper, 1949. xi, 518 p. \$4.50.—Designed primarily as a college text but also for employers and union executives, this book of 21 chapters is written so that various aspects of the practical applications of psychology are related as a meaningful unity and in accordance with the author's conviction "that the social basis of indus-

trial psychology must be understood if the promotion of more harmonious employer-employee relations in a democratic society is to be given realism and meaning." Each chapter concludes with a summary and bibliography. An extensive report of the Hawthorne Study precedes 4 chapters on employee attitudes, job satisfaction, industrial morale and incentives. Job analysis, the principles of learning, time and motion studies, and problems of fatigue and monotony are topics subsequently treated, followed by chapters on the psychology of accidents, the psychological needs of relationships contributing to leadership, industrial warfare, and unemployment. Remaining chapters cover psychological tests and test programs in industry, consumer research, and the contributions of psychologists in the fields of advertising and selling.—P. S. de Q. Cabot.

2959. Brožek, Josef. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Personal factors in competence and fatigue.** In Patty, Frank A., *Industrial hygiene and toxicology*, (23: 2971), 45-104.—Following a statement of the general principles governing the efficiency and inefficiency of industrial workers, the author discusses problems of selection with an emphasis upon the interview and testing with attention given to psychological factors limited by physical handicaps and old age. Problems of fatigue are analyzed through subjective reports, the measurement of functional changes, and records of industrial output. Types of fatigue resulting from exhaustion, tiredness, and boredom are discussed together with the possibilities of reducing fatigue by occupational fitness, motion economy, time relationships, eating between meals, and music. Problems of maintenance depend upon nutrition with special dietary requirements and personal adjustment.—P. S. de Q. Cabot.

2960. Chesler, David J. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **Reliability and comparability of different job evaluation systems.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 465-475.—Job analysts from 9 industrial firms rated 35 standard clerical, administrative, and supervisory jobs on a standard point rating manual using 12 factors. Raters in 6 of the 9 companies than rated the 35 jobs, using their own company manuals. Reliability coefficients for the standard manual ranged from .93 to .99. Labor grade fluctuations were 2.0 or less for 86% of the jobs. Correlations between each factor and total score of the standard manual for data from 3 companies suggested high factor reliability. Intercorrelations among 6 different company job evaluation systems ranged from .89 to .97. 6 references.—C. G. Browne.

2961. Clark, Kenneth E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Opinions of residents toward an industrial nuisance.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 435-442.—Questioning of residents of a neighborhood in which there is an industrial establishment revealed that opinions were unfavorable to expansion of the plant, that property values are lower because of the plant, and that it constitutes a fire hazard for the group living near by. Opinion polling is recommended to aid planning authorities in establishing zoning regu-

lations. The sampling-method used is described.—C. G. Browne.

2962. Csillag, L., & Hedri, E. **Personal factors of accident proneness.** *Industr. Med.*, 1949, 18, 29-30.—A study of 100 casualty-cases of the recurrent type at the Surgical Hospital No. III of the University of Budapest, in which personal factors were implicated, revealed that (1) 54% had either lost their parents in childhood or the parents lived separated; (2) the motive of the accidents was aggression turned against one's self; (3) 40 of the group did not work in fields suitable to their emotional constitution; (4) those of the patients whose fathers were drunkards are themselves teetotalers. The accidents cannot be traced to a single cause but are of multiple determination.—F. C. Sumner.

2963. Dockeray, F. C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & Bakan, David. **An investigation of the learning of stall perception.** Washington, D. C.: Civil Aeronautics Administration, (Div. of Res., Rep. No. 75.), 1948. ix, 51 p.—The purpose of the report, based on research under the auspices of The National Research Council Committee on Aviation Psychology, is to discover "effective methods of training in stall recognition and in the avoidance of inadvertent stalls." In the experiment subjects with special training in stall recognition were compared with controls of greater experience but without special training in stall recognition. The outcome suggested the effectiveness of training in stall recognition, but is presented as subject to confirmation of the assumption "that the effect of the immediate flight experience of experimental subjects, incident to their training, would be offset by the greater past experience of the control group, and that therefore any superiority . . . on the part of the experimental group could be attributed to their special training." Training procedures and criteria of success are described.—R. Tyson.

2964. Franzen, Raymond, & Brimhall, Dean R. **A study of serious and fatal accident records during 1939 and 1940.** Washington, D. C.: Civil Aeronautics Administration, (Div. of Res., Rep. No. 77.), 1948. ix, 63 p.—Aiming to initiate a program for prevention of non-carrier accidents, this is a report on a project under the auspices of The National Research Council Committee on Aviation Psychology. Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board for 1163 accidents are evaluated. The authors found many "vague" and "conflicting." Past and current accident record procedure is described in terms of usefulness. About 65% of private plane accidents involving fatalities involved a stall and more than half of such stalls followed improper turns at low altitudes. Implications for training are mentioned, and characteristics of accident-free and accident-prone pilots are presented. Need for improved accident records with comparable information is stressed, and copies of current and proposed forms are included. Conclusions are supported by 22 statistical tables.—R. Tyson.

2965. [Grether, Walter F.] **Psychological factors in check reading of single instruments.** Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1948. U. S. Air Force Materiel Command. 21 p. (U. S. Air Force Memorandum Rep. Ser. No. MCREXD-694-17A.)—To compare 5 principles of instrument indication in terms of simple check reading and qualitative reading, 3 experiments were undertaken. The indicators compared were a standard airspeed indicator, a rotating dial, a rotating pointer, a moving pointer on a linear scale, a moving linear scale, and a direct reading counter. The 20 subjects responded to the presentations by moving a toggle switch in one of several directions. The five simulated instruments were presented randomly in an exposure apparatus. Results indicated that moving pointer instruments are superior to moving scale instruments for ease of check and qualitative reading. Other conclusions deal with ease of reading as related to position of a circular dial and the nature of the response.—N. L. Gage.

2966. Hay, Edward N. (Edward N. Hay and Assoc., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.) **Creating factor comparison key scales by the per cent method.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 456-464.—A procedure shorter than, but giving results similar to, the one devised by Turner for developing factor scales by the per cent method for use in job evaluation is described. It is particularly applicable to high-salaried positions or where policy or strategy forbids the use of money values for key jobs. 10 references.—C. G. Browne.

2967. Howard, E. W. (Fulton Bag, Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.) **Initiating an industrial vision program.** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1949, 40, 117-119.—Establishing visual standards and an efficient program of visual testing in industry is essential to a satisfactory method of improving visual skill.—D. Shaad.

2968. Lean, W. (Philips Electrical Industries of Australia Pty, Ltd., Hendon, S. Australia.) **The reduction of eyestrain on fine work.** *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne., 1948, 4, 38-39.—An investigation of the eyesight of 752 employees of a radio-tube and receiver plant revealed that approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ had visual defects needing correction. The procedure is recommended to aid in correct placement, to reduce labor turnover and absenteeism, to increase efficiency, and to reduce fatigue and minor accidents.—C. G. Browne.

2969. Melton, Arthur W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Psychological problems in cockpit instrumentation for the omnidirectional range (ODR) and distance measuring equipment (DME).** Washington, D. C.: Civil Aeronautics Administration, (Div. of Res., Rep. No. 76), 1948. vii, 29 p.—The result of a project conducted at Ohio State University under auspices of the National Research Council Committee on Aviation Psychology, the report has 3 aims: (1) to ascertain current evaluation of omnidirectional range and distance measuring equipment; (2) analyze basic human problems concerned with their design and placement; (3) co-

ordinate future research and suggest profitable lines of inquiry. Need for basic research on psychological aspects of aircraft equipment is emphasized. Coordination of research is advocated to allow progress in psychological aspects to keep pace with instrument improvement, and a summary of the problems concerned is presented. Limited scope of the project is indicated as responsible for lack of definite conclusions. There are 11 diagrammatic representations of actual and proposed instruments.—R. Tyson.

2970. Outland, Henry. **Color as an investment.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(1), 11-13.—Color has many more possible uses than simple protection and brightening. Production may increase, safety improve, employees take greater pride in work and in care of machinery, monotony and eye fatigue may be reduced, cool temperature suggested.—R. W. Husband.

2971. Patty, Frank A. [Ed.] (*Industrial Hygiene Service, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.*) **Industrial hygiene and toxicology. Volume I.** New York: Interscience Publishers, 1948. xxvii, 531 p. \$10.00.—Three chapters in this volume are of particular interest to psychologists: Josef Brožek, Personal factors in competence and fatigue (see 23: 2959); W. N. Witheridge, Environmental factors in fatigue and competence (see 23: 2976); and Heinz Specht, Physiological effects of abnormal atmospheric pressure (see 23: 2513). The remaining chapters in this volume and in volume II are concerned with toxicology and engineering control.—A. J. Sproew.

2972. Rossmore, Howard, **A new tool for the time study engineer.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(1), 14-16.—It is more difficult to rate drilling or cutting when feeding is manual, and not automatic, because of several uncontrolled variables. In this investigation pressure was held constant by keeping a scale reading at a predetermined level, and time to drill through a block was taken. An equation and chart show relationships among thickness, drill diameter, and revolutions per minute, pressure (effort) being held constant.—R. W. Husband.

2973. Sleight, Robert B., & Tiffin, Joseph. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **Industrial noise and hearing.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 476-489.—A survey and summary of the literature on industrial noise and hearing are presented. The following topics are considered: noise and production, indirect effect of noise on workers, noise and deafness, compensation for hearing loss, and eliminating or controlling noise in industry. While some experimentation suggests that the harmful effect of noise has been over-emphasized, the weight of experimental evidence indicates that there are many circumstances wherein noise is deleterious. It is suggested that the following actions be taken by employers confronted with the noise problem: (1) noise measurement; (2) institution of noise elimination or reduction measures; (3) establishment of hearing testing programs. 50-item bibliography.—C. G. Browne.

2974. [Spragg, S. D. S.] Dial reading performance as related to illumination variables: I. Intensity. Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1948. 32 p. (U. S. Air Force Memorandum Rep. Ser. No. MCREXD-694-21.)—The relation between level of illumination and dial reading performance under night viewing conditions was investigated by measuring the speed and accuracy with which 20 dark adapted subjects read photographic reproductions of a 2.8 inch dial, graduated from 0 to 100 in 10 unit steps, under 5 levels of illumination by white flood light. Results indicated a marked reduction in reading accuracy and speed as the brightness of the scale markings was reduced from .022 to .018 foot-lamberts. Increases in brightness above .022 foot-lamberts resulted in no significant improvements in reading performance.—N. L. Gage.

2975. [Warrick, Melvin J.] Direction of motion stereotypes in positioning a visual indicator by use of a control knob. II. Results from a printed test. Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, U. S. A. F. Materiel Command, 1948. (Memorandum Rep. Ser. No. MCREXD-694-19A.) 21 p.—Two experiments, differing in speed instructions, were performed on 50 college students using a printed test. This test contained 32-items showing 16 different arrangements of a knob control and its semi-circular indicator. The purpose of the test was to determine the expected knob and indicator motions and to evaluate the printed test method of experimentation. It was found that the majority of subjects expected a clockwise control movement to produce a clockwise indicator movement and vice versa. A rank order of the different arrangements was made in the order in which they supported this finding; it is proposed that the arrangements at the beginning of this list be used on equipment in which it is imperative that the operator not move the control in the wrong direction. It is also concluded that a printed test can be used in studying direction-of-motion hypotheses, but that an apparatus test is required when data are needed on the speed or precision of operation.—L. C. Mead.

2976. Witheridge, W. N. (General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.) Environmental factors in fatigue and competence. In Patty, Frank A. *Industrial hygiene and toxicology*, (23: 2971), 105-133.—"Mental efficiency is now much more important to industry than muscular efficiency. Yet we know, at present, a great deal more about the methods of preventing unsatisfactory work environments than we know about the economic savings that can be credited to desirable working conditions." Limiting the discussion to places of employment and generally within buildings, the author reviews air conditioning from the following viewpoints: comfort and efficiency; physiological response; effective temperature index; temperature differentials; excessive heat; loss of body salt; humidity; psychology of air conditioning; air-conditioning complaints; measurement of air conditions. Light, sound, and sanitary

conditioning are reviewed in turn.—P. S. de Q. Cabot.

[See also abstracts 2492, 2993.]

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

2977. Bowles, J. W., Jr., & Pronko, N. H. (U. Wichita, Kans.) Identification of Cola beverages: II. A further study. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1948, 32, 559-564.—156 students in elementary psychology served as S's in a taste experiment with three colas. When presented in random order and also when only one cola was given for an entire series, the results are comparable to a chance distribution and support the hypothesis that the pattern of naming responses was a function of the S's familiarity with cola brand names. (See 23: 1520.)—C. G. Browne.

PROFESSIONS

[See abstracts 2603, 2985.]

UNPUBLISHED THESES

(Copies available through inter-library loan.)

2978. Aguilera, Augusto. Some uses of sodium amytal in the treatment of mental patients. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2979. Allen, Phyllis R. A comparison of various methods of measuring judgment in sixth grade children. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2980. Blaesser, Mary Lou. A factor analysis of personality traits in children from 4 to 7. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2981. Corbett, Mary. Classification and incidence of children's behavior problems. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2982. Daly, Juliette M. Relationship of MMPI and Kuder Preference Record scores. 1948, A.M., Catholic U. America.

2983. D'Arcy, Paul. The differential psychology of the sexes in regard to religion. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2984. Dorsey, Fred O. The relation of previous training and disabilities to vocational interests of colored veterans. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2985. Eggert, Charles M. Personality trends in seminarians. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2986. Feldman, Dorothy A. Effect of a negative stereotype on personal values. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.

2987. Ferry, Mary E. A comparison of littermate albino rats under three conditions of hunger motivation in the Warden-Warner Multiple Y-Maze. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.

2988. Goedde, Mary Elizabeth. A study of the relationship between I.Q. and the highest interest categories in the Cleeton Vocational Interest Inventory based upon an item analysis of an only-child-non-only-child group. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.

2989. Goldin, Frank S. The effect of program format in educational broadcasts on adult retention. 1948, Ph.D., Boston U.
2990. Gorman, Mary Margaret. An evaluation of the Mosaic Test with grade school children. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
2991. Helring, Bernard P. Gill. Relations between counselor's advice and test results and later vocations among veterans. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
2992. Jenson, Ralph E. The prediction of scholastic achievement of certain groups of first-year graduate students. 1949, Ph.D. thesis, U. Pittsburgh.
2993. Karlowski, Thornton C. A comparative study in job evaluation. 1948, Ph.D., Ohio State U.
2994. Kogan, William S. An investigation into the relationship between psychometric patterns and psychiatric diagnosis. 1949, Ph.D., U. Pittsburgh.
2995. Kowrach, Edward J. Teaching of religion to mental defectives in theory and in practice. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
2996. Leland, Earl Michener. Reactions to frustrating situations in obsessive-compulsive neurosis. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.
2997. McGrath, Thomas A. A study of vocational interests of the eldest and youngest boy in the family, and possible correlation with only children. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
2998. McKeon, George J. The only child: the relationship of onliness to some factors of personality in high school. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
2999. Rubenstein, Eli A. Psychological study of sleep abnormalities. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
3000. Shine, Daniel J. An appraisal of the association of achievement with homogeneous grouping based on superior marks. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
3001. Smit, Jo Anne. A comparison of littermate albino rats under three conditions of hunger motivation in the Pittsburgh Obstruction Unit. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.
3002. Smith, Dorothea M. An experimental analysis of human movement on the Rorschach test. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.
3003. Sorsby, Felman B. A briefer method for the Wechsler-Bellevue Vocabulary Sub-Test. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.
3004. Sweet, A. L. Temporal discrimination by the human eye. 1949, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U.
3005. Vessa, Joan. A study of the development of judgment in grade school children. 1948, M.A., Catholic U. America.
3006. Williams, Herbert Howard. An investigation of extra punitiveness as measured by the Rosenswieg Picture Frustration Study and the California Scale of the Antidemocratic Personality. 1949, M.S., U. Pittsburgh.

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